

No secret deals, Wakeham says

## Labour call for enquiry over PowerGen bid

By Philip Webster and Martin Waller

THE government faced Labour demands last night for an independent commission of enquiry into recent privatisations after John Wakeham, the energy secretary, confirmed that the Hanson combine might be paid a fee for its expenses in bidding for PowerGen.

Gordon Brown, the shadow trade and industry secretary, urged that plans for further flotations be dropped until an enquiry had determined the scale of sweeteners and tax concessions involved in the sale of former public assets.

With Conservatives also voicing misgivings over the PowerGen sale, Frank Dobson, the shadow energy secretary, wrote to the prime minister calling for the electricity privatisation to be suspended because of a breach of the understandings on which it went through Parliament.

Kenneth Warren, Conservative chairman of the Commons trade and industry committee, which investigated the Rover sale, said he was unhappy "with anything that can be construed as a sweetener".

Mr Wakeham yesterday emphasised that no official offer had been made by Hanson for the smaller of the two state-owned electricity generating companies. He said, in an interview on *The World This Week*, on BBC radio: "There will be no secret deals, and at this moment there is no deal at all." His remarks

indicated that Hanson could receive a multi-million pound "underwriting fee" for its involvement whatever the outcome.

Reports have suggested it could have expected to have the costs of any initial bid reimbursed. But Mr Wakeham indicated that the money, which sources close to the sale confirm could be £15 million, will be forthcoming even if the Hanson approach is ultimately successful.

"If they just make an offer, leave it on the table and say 'take it or leave it', then there will be no fee," Mr Wakeham added. "It's not for making the offer. It's for leaving it on the table and in effect underwriting the whole tendering process."

He denied Hanson had any special status in the bidding for PowerGen, the country's second biggest electricity generator, but said: "They are the first to come along. Anybody who is first is bound to be different from any others who follow along afterwards."

Martin Taylor, a director of Hanson, confirmed that the company expected some payment for being the stalking horse in the auction for PowerGen. "Underwriting means underwriting, and usually has a fee attached," he said. "We're going to make a bid. We're putting in a lot of effort to do so. Were we not to be successful, we would have effectively been underwriting somebody else's bid," he said.

Mr Wakeham denied Hanson was getting special treatment and said it was still possible PowerGen would be floated on the Stock Exchange.

For a private bid for PowerGen to be acceptable, he would have to be shown it would bring "significantly more money" than public flotation, and create a better chance of success for the privatisation of the electricity industry as a whole. "I don't see how I could refuse to look at an offer for it," he said.

John Cunningham, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, said last night: "Clearly someone in government approached Lord Hanson and asked if he was willing to take it off their hands. It seems he is getting a fee for acting as a stalking-horse to get the price up. My feeling is

that a deal has been done in principle. Since Lord Hanson is close to the prime minister and a major contributor to Conservative funds this gives cause for concern."

Mr Warren said of Lord Hanson: "If he has got £1.5 billion, then I don't think he needs a 1 per cent discount. I think the 1 per cent, if it is £15 million, would be spent by all the top brass in his company and the government and the EC arguing about whether or not it was a subsidy."

Mr Brown said the Conservative party should repay donations from companies interested in privatised assets. Accusations of "sleaze" engulf the Tory flagship policy of privatisation, he said.

"After the Rover and Hanson affairs clear new rules must be drawn up and issued to end the scandals of sweeteners, tax concessions and secret deals that are now swamping current sell-offs."

He said that an enquiry should be established with a remit to investigate how many recent privatisations have involved sweeteners and tax concessions, to outlaw "these shady underhand deals" and to recommend new guidelines.

"These new rules should not only ban the offer of sweeteners to bidding companies but also ban any Conservative party benefits from companies bidding for privatised assets. My fear is that the current scandal over Rover and Hanson sweeteners is merely the tip of the iceberg in a web of private deals and behind-closed-doors agreements of further privatisation."

"Given all the doubts over the government's policy I also want an assurance from Tory chairman Kenneth Baker that he will be above suspicion and to be seen to be above suspicion he will send back the recent £80,000 in cheques paid by Lord Hanson's company to the Conservative party and any other cheques paid by companies interested in privatised assets."

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, said the government's behaviour over PowerGen looked increasingly questionable.



End of a ten-hour ordeal: a suspect being led away by police after the Piccadilly nightclub siege yesterday

## Motives of club gunman unclear

By Quentin Cowdry and Arthur Leathley

POLICE were still trying to discover last night why a gunman took over a London nightclub and threatened to kill more than 100 hostages.

During the ten-hour siege the man repeatedly threatened to blow up the club called Tokyo Joe, in Clarges Street, near Piccadilly, a venue popular with Arab businessmen. However, after intensive negotiations by police he gave himself up. None of the hostages was hurt.

The gunman, who spoke in Arabic and English, said that some of his relatives were being held hostage in the Lebanon. He demanded that police provide a bus and plane to take him and 59 of his Arab hostages to Beirut.

After bursting into the basement club in the early hours of yesterday morning, armed with a rifle, shotgun and bayonet, the man segregated the Arab customers, saying that he did not want to harm the Europeans present. Hostages spoke of him drinking during the siege.

Police, who ringed the club with marksmen, negotiated the release of about 40 hostages. Others slipped away during the night when the gunman's attention was distracted. Among those inside were a party of Arabs believed to include a member of the Kuwaiti royal family.

Det Supt Alec Edwards, the incident commander, said that police were perplexed as to the gunman's motives. He believed, however, that the incident had been carefully planned.

Arab visitors' haven, page 2

## Chances of panda survival 'dismal'

By Michael McCarthy, Environment Correspondent

THE director of the World Wide Fund for Nature yesterday backed the assertion of the Duke of Edinburgh, the fund's president, that, despite a huge conservation effort, the chances of survival for the giant panda, the fund's symbol, are "not good".

Charles de Haes said that unless the Chinese government implemented the panda conservation management programme that WWF has helped it to draw up, the animal's future was "dismal".

The programme, which involves planting "bamboo corridors" between the patches of bamboo forest that are home to the surviving pandas, thought to number fewer than 1,000, has been shelved by Peking since the political turmoil after the Tiananmen Square massacre of June last year. Mr de Haes hopes to visit China later this year to persuade the government to carry out the plan.

The panda's fate was raised by the publication yesterday of an internal WWF report criticising the effectiveness of many of the fund's conservation projects in its first 25 years up to 1986, including the spending of £1 million on a panda breeding centre in the province of Sichuan, which John Phillipson, the retired Oxford zoologist who wrote the report, suggests may have been wasted because the centre is virtually unused.

Fund 'waste', page 3  
Leading article, page 11

## Trinidad rebels say prime minister will step down

From Jeremy Taylor in Port of Spain and James Bone in Bridgetown, Barbados

BLACK Muslim rebels holding the parliament and broadcasting centre in Trinidad said yesterday they had struck a deal with Arthur Robinson, the captive prime minister, after he was shot in the ankle.

Mr Robinson would step down and there would be an amnesty for members of the radical Muslim sect which has been holding him hostage, if a draft agreement reportedly reached over the weekend between the Trinidad and Tobago government and the rebels' leader, Imam Yasin Abu-Bakr, is ratified.

In an interview with the Caribbean news agency which was broadcast by the National Broadcasting Service in Port of Spain, a spokesman for the Jamaat al-Muslimeen group, Balit Abdullah, said that Mr Robinson had signed a statement of resignation and that he and his government had agreed to support the deputy prime minister, Winston Doo-

keran, as an interim leader. A general election would be held within 90 days.

This agreement was being thrashed out at the parliament building in Port of Spain yesterday, with the help of a mediator, Canon Knolly Clark, an Anglican priest. An amnesty, providing a pardon and immunity from prosecution, was expected to be signed later with Imam Abu-Bakr at the television station a mile away, which was still occupied by his supporters. There was no official confirmation of this agreement, however. Dr Carson Charles, the minister of works, said on television yesterday morning that the defence force was in full control but made no reference to any deal with the imam.

Mr Dookeran, an economist of East Indian descent, serves as the minister of planning and mobilisation, assumed the position of acting prime minister after the coup

attempt began on Friday.

Mr Abdullah confirmed that Mr Robinson, aged 63, had been shot and that there had been other minor injuries among the hostages. He said that Mr Robinson was "safe and in good spirits". The only serious injury had been to an MP, Leo de Vignes, who had been released earlier. He refused to comment on a report by Mgr Anthony Pantin, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Port of Spain, that Mr Robinson was "safe and in good spirits".

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Leading article, page 11

## Mandela rejects plot claim

THE South African government's claim that the country's Communist party is plotting an armed rebellion was denounced yesterday as hysteria by Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress.

At the South African Communist Party's first rally in the country for 40 years, Mr Mandela said that the ANC was not a communist party but, as a defender of democracy, it would fight for the right of the SACP to continue to exist.

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#### Post Office reform call

The 100 biggest company users of the postal service are seeking immediate reforms of the Post Office to halt rising "customer dissatisfaction".

The Mail Users' Association urges that a new independent Postal Authority be set up, and that the Post Office be split into eight independent businesses. Page 2

#### Banking control

President Gorbachev yesterday issued a decree asserting the pre-eminence of the Soviet Union's state bank, Gosbank, over new banks established by the republics. Page 6

#### Peking attack

A strongly worded statement from Peking appears to undermine the government's policy of giving Hong Kong people the confidence to stay on after 1997 by allowing them British passports. Page 8

#### US investment

American congressmen are introducing a number of bills to prevent American concerns being taken over by foreign companies. The moves, which are being opposed by President Bush, include a plan to make every takeover involving "essential technology" subject to scrutiny. Page 21

#### Senna's victory

Ayrton Senna of Brazil won the West German grand prix at Hockenheim and regained the lead in the Formula One world drivers' championship. Page 33  
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## Attack on jobs for former ministers

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

THE Labour Party is planning a campaign on standards in public life after an exchange of letters between Margaret Thatcher and John Cunningham, the shadow leader of the Commons, over ex-ministers taking up positions in firms that they helped to privatise.

The Labour leadership believes that the rules on ministerial and ex-ministerial conduct are inadequate to meet the situation created by the privatisation programme.

Dr Cunningham said in a letter to Mrs Thatcher that "Britain's reputation for integrity in government has been sullied" by the actions of ministers such as Peter Walker, Sir Norman Fowler and Norman Tebbit in taking directorships in businesses that they helped to privatise. Mrs Thatcher has responded

angrily to what she calls "unwarranted attacks on individuals who have performed valuable service in public affairs".

Labour is pressing for the government to extend to former ministers the rules applied to civil servants who leave to take posts in business and industry. They are vetted by a committee chaired by Lord Carlisle. This can call for a delay of up to two years on former Crown servants taking jobs with firms with which they have had dealings in Whitehall or to whom they could offer an advantage by their knowledge of their rivals.

Mrs Thatcher is opposing any change, saying that it would not be appropriate.

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Ronald Butt, page 10

## Baker's enemies out hunting for a scandal

From Peter Stothard, US Editor, in Washington



Baker: his departmental enemies snift his blood

MONGOLIA has taken up much Department of State time over the past few days, less because of the elections there than because James Baker, the Secretary of State, wanted an exotic hunting trip.

The Altai mountain haunts of the Mongolian argali sheep are a mecca for Texan hunters like Mr Baker. No Houston lodge can be considered complete without the argali's 6ft curling horns on its wall. So, when Mr Baker decided to make a 4,500-mile detour on his Asian tour to visit so obscure a country, his departmental enemies, who have for some time believed that he makes too little use of his talents, smelt blood - and they wanted to be sure it was Mr Baker's and not the argali's.

The Mongolian government had orig-

inally been happy to have the Baker party hunt its prize goat and was even prepared to waive the \$25,000 (£13,600) killing fee which Texans normally have to pay. But some officials appear to have resented Mr Baker's "two-day hunting trip" at the taxpayer's expense and pointed out the bad publicity which might come from stalking so rare a beast.

They then made sure that the bad publicity came anyway, in the form of a front-page report in *The Washington Post* suggesting that hunting, not diplomacy, was the main motive of the first trip to Mongolia by a US Secretary of State. That left Mr Baker's spokesmen to protest that her boss had no intention of taking goats or any endangered list and would be hunting only those which were "as common as deer in Alabama".

Hurriedly briefing reporters on a bus from Mr Baker's hotel to Jakarta airport

as he prepared to fly to Singapore, Margaret Tutwiler added: "He has never under any circumstances considered killing an argali sheep. That is a 100 per cent complete fabrication."

The visit to the Altai mountains was dropped days ago, she said. Mr and Mrs Baker would be travelling with their retinue to the southern Gobi desert at their own expense, she said, but if Mr Baker decided to hunt in Mongolia - no one denies that he flew to Asia with his rifle - it would be for ordinary goats.

Mr Baker, like President Bush, is a passionate hunter. Reporters who travel with him often tease him about his enthusiasm for killing game. On a trip to Africa he once told reporters how he had bought a licence to kill an elephant. When he had the beast in his sights, however, he could not pull the trigger.

Election photograph, page 6

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# Labour demands action on 'cabinet to companies' switch

**L**ABOUR is to press the prime minister to impose restrictions on the taking up of business appointments by ex-ministers after recent cases in which her former colleagues have joined the boards of companies which they helped to privatise.

Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, believes that the privatisation programme has invalidated the existing rules on such appointments and that the standards of public life are threatened.

With Mr Kinnock's support, John Cunningham, the shadow leader of the Commons, has written to the prime minister calling for the guidelines which restrict immediate movement into private sector firms by senior civil servants to be applied to ministers as well. Mrs Thatcher has refused to make that change, saying that privatisation has not raised any new issues. In a reply to Dr Cunningham she accuses him of making "unwarranted attacks on the integrity of individuals who have performed valuable service in public affairs".

There are three cases which have exercised Labour in particular.

□ Peter Walker, the one-time energy secretary, who privatised British Gas, took a non-executive directorship with the company within months of leaving the

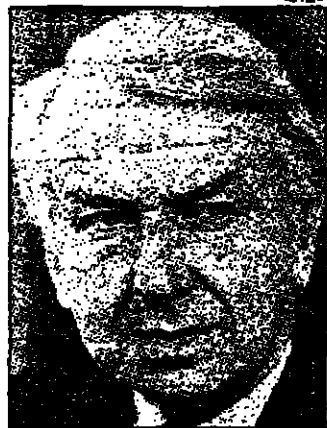
Cabinet. □ Sir Norman Fowler, who privatised National Freight during his time as transport secretary, joined the company after leaving the Cabinet earlier this year.

□ Norman Tebbit, a one-time industry secretary, who assisted in the privatisation of British Telecom, became a non-executive director of Telecom after leaving the government in 1987.

Mrs Thatcher said last month that it was beneficial to the country that men of experience should be available to industry and commerce on leaving the government. Her words echoed the memorandum on ministers' private interests set out in 1975 by the then cabinet secretary, Lord Hunt, for the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life.

In his letter Dr Cunningham says that the precedents set out by Lord Hunt are not relevant to former ministers taking up positions in newly privatised companies for whose legal existence they bore government responsibility. The Hunt precedents involved only firms with "contractual" or "administrative" relations with a government department.

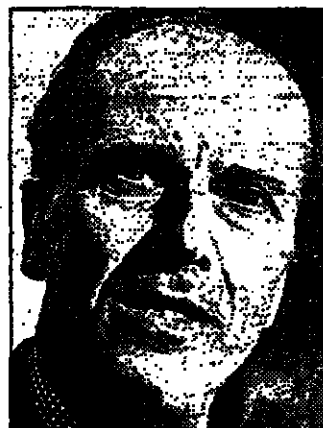
His letter says: "In the case of your former ministers, the relationship between them and



Walker: job with British Gas which he privatised



Sir Norman: joined freight firm after quitting cabinet



Tebbit: industry secretary and then Telecom director

the companies which now pay them was far more substantial. These former ministers took responsibility in cabinet and in parliament for the entirety of the creation, legal existence, financial status and trading position of these companies. Those responsibilities far exceed anything that could fairly be described as 'administrative relations'." It adds: "That responsibility was unique to the process of privatisation. It could not have been anticipated by your predecessors in determining their guidelines, nor in 1975 by Lord Hunt in codifying them." Lord

Dr Cunningham's letter says: "Events have demonstrated the difficulty of accepting that these former ministers, while in office, could not foresee the possibility of taking up financially remunerative directorships in the companies for whose privatisation they bore responsibility. That is why I believe that, in the case of these former ministers of

your government, there has been a breach of the guidelines as set out by Lord Hunt". In reply Mrs Thatcher says: "I do not believe it would be appropriate to extend the business appointment rules which apply to civil servants to former ministers. Their positions are not analogous and, other considerations apart, it would, as Lord Hunt's memorandum to the Royal Commission on Standards of Public Life suggested, be difficult for the government of the day, of whichever party, to make rulings in respect of ministers of a former administration of a different complexion."

Dr Cunningham said last night of the prime minister's letter: "She has missed the point. She says there is no difference between other cases and ministers joining privatised firms. But there is a qualitative and quantitative difference. There is a qualitative difference because these ministers conceived, pursued through parliament and enacted legislation to privatise the firms from which some of them have, with alacrity, become substantial beneficiaries. There is a quantitative difference because the taking up of directorships by ex-ministers is happening on a scale which we have not seen in the past."

He plans to discuss the prime minister's response with front bench colleagues and put recommendations to the shadow cabinet. There will be more exchanges with Downing Street and Labour may stage a Commons debate in the autumn on standards in public life.

Cases involving senior officials, who must wait a minimum of three months before taking private sector appointments, are referred to an advisory committee on business appointments, now headed by Lord Carlisle of Bucklebury. Of fewer than 40 applications last year two thirds were approved unconditionally. In 1989 a total

of 990 civil servants sought permission to take up jobs outside Whitehall, including 93 in senior positions. Of the total, 246 had their applications referred to the Cabinet Office and 39 were referred to the advisory committee. One application was withdrawn. 24 were approved unconditionally and 14 were approved subject to conditions, although none was delayed for the maximum two years.

The rules on acceptance of outside business appointments by Crown servants say that it is in the public interest for people with experience of public administration to be able to move into business and industry and that such movement should not be frustrated by public concern over a particular appointment.

The guidance states that the rules aim at avoiding "any suspicion - however unfounded - that serving officers might be ready to bestow favours on firms in the hope of future benefits to come".

They also seek to guard against the risk that a firm might be thought to gain advantage over competitors by employing an ex-civil servant who had access to technical or other information which those competitors could regard as their own trade secrets.

ROBIN OAKLEY  
Political Editor

## Dissatisfied users urge reform of Post Office

By DAVID YOUNG

THE 100 companies that are the biggest users of the postal service are seeking urgent reforms of the Post Office to halt a "rising tide of customer dissatisfaction".

The Mail Users' Association, founded in 1975 to represent the biggest users, has proposed that an independent postal authority be set up to "allow this vital public service to escape the Treasury straitjacket". The association claims that government-set financial targets have forced up the price of postal services.

The association wants the Post Office to be split into eight independent businesses, responsible for different aspects of the service, such as delivery, collection and transport.

In a statement, the association said: "For well over a decade, the British Post Office has been profitable and its business has been growing rapidly. Normally, this would indicate a successful business with satisfied customers."

"But in reality the opposite is nearer the truth. There is a rising tide of customer dissatisfaction with the quality of service provided by the monopoly-protected domestic letters business."

The association says that financial targets imposed by the Treasury are behind the 2p price rise for first-class and second-class stamps due on September 17. Proposed increases in international postal charges at the same time are unjustifiable, it says.

The authority suggested by the association would be a regulatory body for the eight new companies and would agree price levels and supervise standards. It wants its proposed structural changes to be implemented within 12 months to create a "new playing field on which the customer is king".

The association has also proposed halving the September price rises to 1p and introducing a customer compensation scheme for service failure.

A Post Office spokesman said that the association was speaking on behalf of a relatively small proportion of business customers with special but important needs. The Royal Mail had an obligation to deliver to everyone. It was essential to keep a cohesive

network for the delivery of 58 million letters a day to 24 million addresses.

The spokesman added: "The MUA has come up with a pot-pourri of proposals with Alice in Wonderland timescales. What they are proposing would involve massively disruptive re-organisation on a wholly unrealistic timescale, and this would seriously jeopardise service to customers, just at the moment when quality of service is showing a strong upward swing."

The report comes less than a month after the Post Office Users' National Council reported a record number of complaints against the Post Office last year.

## Offer by Liberal Democrats of Liverpool coalition

By RONALD FAUX

THE Liberal Democrats in Liverpool city council will today present their plan for steering the city out of serious financial difficulty by offering to form a coalition with moderate Labour councillors.

A 13-point formula drawn up by the group aims at achieving a substantial improvement in productivity from the 30,000-strong council workforce and to halt the Labour administration's policy of selling off council assets. They would then support a £3 a week rise in council house rents, which they joined with hard-left Labour councillors in blocking when the issue last came before the council.

Paul Clark, leader of the Liberal Democrats, said: "At that stage it was a panic measure unrelated to any other action that would have helped the city."

Labour initially rejected the Liberal Democrats' plan but with 29 Labour councillors under suspension for refusing to set a community charge or increase council rents, Harry Kimmer, the council leader, may have difficulty in raising enough support to push through the measures moderates believe are needed if the council is to balance the

books. Keva Coombes, former Labour leader of Liverpool, has said he regrets using "extravagant language" when he told a Sunday newspaper that his administration had "fiddled the figures" to show that a company tendering for a council contract could not do the job they claimed they were going to do. Mr Coombes was reported as saying: "This provided a specious justification for us awarding the contracts to our own grounds maintenance department. It was all a lie."

He said yesterday: "I am afraid that was over the top and distorted what I wanted to say. We made a wrong decision but I don't think people were acting other than honestly."

● A report from Pamela Gordon, the chief executive of the Labour-controlled Sheffield council, admits it is being badly managed and calls for sweeping changes to improve management skills at all levels.

The report, which will go before the policy committee tomorrow, says: "There are at present serious weaknesses in the way the authority's management operates both at strategic and corporate levels."

## British chess pair to play each other

By RAYMOND KEENE  
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE only two British representatives in the candidates' tournament to qualify for the 1993 world championship chess match are pitted against each other in the first round of the knockout competition.

The matching of Nigel Short and Jon Speelman in the draw announced by the World Chess Federation is a remarkable echo of the previous series in 1988. On that occasion the pair were also in the lists, were initially paired against foreign grandmasters but were suddenly switched by the authorities so that they had to play each other.

This time, it seems barely credible when Britain is the only nation in the competition apart from the Soviet Union to have more than one representative at this advanced stage, that the two compatriots should be obliged to face each other at such an early stage. One is bound to be disappointed. Last time, it was Short. British chess fans will be deeply disappointed that the World Chess Federation has repeated this unfortunate draw.

Meanwhile, the British Chess Championship starts today in Eastbourne. This year it is a particularly strong competition, with ten British grandmasters competing.

## Watchdog accuses BR of missing quality targets

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail is bracing itself for one of the most damning indictments published by the Central Transport Consultative Committee, the statutory body responsible for monitoring rail services.

In a report to be published tomorrow, Major General Lennox Napier, the committee chairman, will accuse British Rail of failing "almost without exception" to meet its quality of service targets.

which had included an improvement in train punctuality, reduced overcrowding, prompt service at ticket counters, and reduced cancellations.

The report's unprecedented criticisms, which are based on a 50 per cent increase in the number of passenger complaints received by the committee during the past 12 months, will come as an embarrassment to Sir Robert

Reid, British Rail's recently appointed £200,000 a year chairman. It is understood the report singles out a series of shortcomings, such as the cancellation of more than 250 trains a day, and the general decline in InterCity punctuality.

The closure of 12 travel centres in London and the southeast, which has led to longer queues at ticket counters, is also criticised.

The closure of the Charing Cross travel centre is condemned as being particularly shortsighted.

The report is expected to attribute the overall decline in rail services to British Rail's determination to meet government-imposed financial targets. A critical spotlight could also fall on plans by Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, to eliminate all subsidy for Network SouthEast by 1992 and to reduce the level of subsidy for loss-making rural services to £345 million.

Mr Parkinson is expected to play down the significance of the report by drawing attention to British Rail's record capital investment programme, which will lead to substantial improvements in rolling stock, journey times and levels of comfort throughout the network.

## Scottish paper defies ban on palace book

EXTRACTS from the book *Courting Disaster*, banned from publication by the High Court on Friday, were published by a Scottish newspaper yesterday on the ground that the book had no effect in Scotland.

The judge delayed the ban on publication outside Britain until 4.30pm today, pending consideration of an appeal.

The newspaper reprinted extracts from the magazine *Paris Match* which have been removed from copies available in Britain.

Buckingham Palace declined to comment on the publication of his book anywhere in the world. Yesterday, *Scotland on Sunday* ran a front-page story on the ban and inserted a number of anecdotes from the book after telling its readers that the ban had no effect in Scotland.

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## Remand for man on arms plot charges

A MAN alleged to have been the skipper of the IRA gun-running coaster *Eksund* was yesterday remanded in custody by the anti-terrorist Special Criminal Court in Dublin.

Adrian Hopkins, aged 51, faces charges of unlawful possession of explosives; having guns and explosives with intent to endanger life; and illegally importing firearms into the Irish Republic at Clogga Beach, near Arklow, on Wicklow, between December 1984 and January 1987. He is also accused of illegally importing arms into the Irish Republic on October 30, 1987.

Mr Hopkins, a businessman from Bray, co Wicklow, was arrested by Irish police in Limerick on Thursday after failing to meet bail conditions imposed by the French authorities.

He had been in French custody since 1987 after the arrest off the Brittany coast of the *Eksund*, with its 150-tonne IRA arms consignment from Libya. The French said that they would not seek his extradition in connection with the *Eksund* seizure.

● The dates and locations of some Nato military exercises in West Germany have had to be changed because of a car theft in Belfast.

The army's Northern Ireland headquarters have confirmed that files on some planned British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) exercises were in a car stolen from a city centre car park last Tuesday. The vehicle belonged to a Territorial Army NCO and was later recovered with the sensitive files missing.

The fifth battalion of the Royal Irish Rangers, a territorial unit, had been due to travel to West Germany for its annual summer camp, to exercise with regular units of BAOR and other NATO forces.

## Party swindle

Confidence tricksters who swindled up to £160,000 from Acid House revellers who paid £16 each for a non-existent party are being hunted by police who turned away scores of teenagers at road blocks near the village of Newdigate, Surrey, on Sunday night. Police seized tickets being sold in London, Sussex and Hampshire to the "party", called New World Genesis Mass Field Festival.

## Video crime

A project to produce a video cassette to crime and antisocial behaviour was launched yesterday by public services in who have formed an organisation called Communitycern. It plans to make it on protecting children, bogus social workers, women motorists who break down, civic pride, prevention, under-age drinking and driver retraining.

## Muggeridge II

Malcolm Muggeridge, 87, the veteran broadcaster, was said to be in a "stable" condition last night in hospital, where staff confirmed he was recovering from a stroke. He is being treated at Helen's Hospital, Haslemere, Surrey, where he was admitted on Friday night after falling ill.

During the 1980s, Muggeridge was a vocal critic of the Conservative government and the Thatcher regime. He was a member of the House of Lords and a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Lords and a member of the House of Commons.



Nigel Lacey refereeing a paintball game yesterday in Effingham Forest, Surrey

## War for fun and profit in the woods

By DANIEL TREISMAN

TWO gunmen in camouflage suits crashed through the undergrowth of Effingham Forest, Surrey, as projectiles whizz through the birch and chestnut trees. A man in a yellow T-shirt watched coolly.

Nigel Lacey has witnessed woodland warfare most weekends for the past five years. He is one of Britain's longest-serving umpires in the fast-growing sport of paintball, in which teams compete to capture the flag from their opponents' base without being "killed" by a dye pellet from a rival's gas-powered gun.

The game has mushroomed since it was first played nine years ago in the United States. There are now about 400 sites in Britain, according to Barry Mattacott, editor of *Paintball Monthly*, with 38,000 players competing each weekend.

"Even a veteran like Mr

Lacey might feel a little nervous this week, however. Six days before, Peter Thompson, a referee on another operator's site, ended up with a fractured skull after a dispute. Police are still trying to identify his attacker. Paintball operators are outraged. Mr Lacey said: "I hope they catch him and I hope they lock him up."

Mr Mattacott added: "As far as that guy's concerned, he's paintball history."

The assault threatens to tarnish the game's image just as practitioners were trying to shake off paramilitary connotations and establish paintball as a respected international sport.

"We do not claim that we have just got Sunday school teachers playing," said Stewart Wall, editor of *Paintball Adventures*. "Arguments do flare up. But this is the first

time something like that has happened."

Figures from the United States, where an estimated 675,000 people a year play, show an injury rate a third that of tennis and a seventieth that of basketball.

No physical contact is allowed. "Think of rugby," Mr Lacey says. "You don't get people with dislocated shoulders, broken arms and stud marks on their faces." In an effort to lighten the mood, one company running games makes teams capture not flags, but 6ft plastic bananas.

Players include dustmen, plumbers, policemen, dentists and stockbrokers. Up to 15 per cent are women. Corporate bookings are the bread and butter of the industry, with companies paying about £35 a person to see how employees cope with stress or to reward

successful sales teams. The atmosphere remained sporting as two bridegroom's stag parties competed at Mr Lacey's Effingham site on Saturday. The former soldier, with 14 years in the regulars and reserves, rarely runs into discipline or safety problems.

Armed with .68 calibre S&W pistols, players hear an extensive safety briefing and put on plastic visors before heading into the forest, where pellets containing non-toxic, biodegradable dye soon whizz from the guns.

John Rodgers, aged 28, a market researcher who is to be married in two weeks' time, said: "My best mate came up with this idea. We are all kids at heart, so it is appealing."

It also taught a few quick lessons in the reality of war. "I don't want to be a hero after that," Mr Rodgers said.



# £1m wildlife fund plan to save panda attacked as 'waste'

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) released a hitherto secret internal report yesterday which questions the effectiveness of many of the international conservation projects pursued by the fund over its first 25 years from 1961 to 1986. In particular, the report suggests that £1 million spent in China to help save the giant panda, the WWF symbol, has been a waste of money.

Charles de Haes, director of WWF International, said at a press conference in London yesterday that the criticisms had been incorporated in a new management strategy. However, in an announcement that will dismay many conservationists, he said that he agreed with the Duke of Edinburgh, the international president of WWF, who was quoted yesterday as saying that the chances of the panda surviving are not good.

The report, by John Phillipson, a retired Oxford zoologist, was commissioned by WWF to help redefine its aims for the 1990s, and was asked for and all. However, the unexpectedly harsh nature of Dr Phillipson's criticisms, released the summary of Dr Phillipson's report as well as the WWF "Mission for the 90s", a strategy to bring local people more closely into WWF projects and to adopt a

could be considered a success, Dr Phillipson reported.

The report was delivered last September after an 18-month investigation and was never intended for publication. However, the fund was forced to release it to forestall allegations of a cover-up, after a Sunday newspaper published a private memo about it from the Duke of Edinburgh to Mr de Haes. The report is also expected to feature strongly in a scrutiny of WWF by the House of Commons.

Dr Phillipson's investigation, by the journalist Roger Cook, to be broadcast tonight. In an increasingly bitter dispute, the fund has complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the way the research for the programme has been carried out, alleging that the television crew used subterfuge to obtain film reports. Buckingham Palace says that the Duke of Edinburgh associates himself with the complaint. The IBA is to monitor the programme before it is broadcast.

Mr Cook refused all comment yesterday on the programme's contents or its research methods. The fund, on the other hand, anticipating the programme's criticisms, released the summary of Dr Phillipson's report as well as the WWF "Mission for the 90s", a strategy to bring local people more closely into WWF projects and to adopt a

more holistic approach to conservation in preference to the earlier concentration on "saving large fluffy animals".

Dr Phillipson said yesterday that he was certain the fund's new strategy was putting right the weaknesses he had diagnosed, such as research projects that were too esoteric and of little eventual use to the countries where they were carried out, and a tendency for project reporting to be too self-congratulatory.

He accepted that the language of his report had been hard-hitting, and agreed that he had toned down the concluding paragraph of his summary at the request of the Duke of Edinburgh and other senior WWF officials, who felt that its reference to financial accountability being "non-existent", which was directed at projects in the field, could be taken to refer to the financial situation at WWF International headquarters in Switzerland and at the 28 national headquarters which handle millions of pounds of charitable income.

As only the summary of Dr Phillipson's report was released yesterday no detail was given on the individual projects which he and his four-man team evaluated. However, Mr de Haes gave details of the panda project criticised in the report: a breeding station and research centre in Wolong in the province of Szechuan. The Chinese had insisted on it when WWF involvement with panda conservation began in 1981. Mr de Haes said, although a number of senior fund officials, including himself, had had doubts about its usefulness. Dr Phillipson found the centre to be unused and performing no useful role.

The threat to the panda, Mr de Haes said, was not from the failure of the centre, but from the failure of the Chinese government to implement the conservation management plan for pandas that WWF had helped them draw up, which would link the isolated patches of bamboo forest where the 1,000 or so remaining pandas live by planting bamboo "corridors". The plan seemed to have been shelved since the political turmoil following the massacre in Peking last year, he said: if it was not carried out, the panda faced a dismal future.

Leading article, page 11



Dr Phillipson, retired zoologist, whose "warts and all" internal report roundly criticised the WWF

## Building societies defend housing figures' accuracy

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

BUILDING society statistics on house prices are neither out of date nor misleading, two leading societies have said.

The Halifax and Nationwide Anglia say that their figures give the best picture of the housing market and include financial statistics as well as reports from their own estate agents' chains.

David Mitchell, of agents Dreweatt Neate, of Newbury, Berkshire, with 14 offices, has taken issue with a claim by Nationwide Anglia that first-time buyers were returning to the market.

"The fact that first-time buyers were active in January and February was largely due to building societies with estate agents branches issuing press releases forecasting that

prices would go up in 1990," Mr Mitchell said. "But the first-time buyer vanished at the end of February and has hardly been seen since. There will be no meaningful return until interest rates fall a minimum of 1 per cent and the mortgage is confident there will be no further increase for at least 12 months."

Mr Mitchell said that building societies might be frightened to admit how bad the fall in prices had been, perhaps because it might unsettle the societies' members as the fall in values might have left some loans exposed. He said yesterday he believed that the interpretation of house price figures by building societies was misleading and contradicted what agents were find-

ing out each day. Gary Marsh, of the Halifax, admitted that the market had been strange: active in January and February and flat since then, when usually spring sees a revival. He insisted, however, that the society's figures were accurate and up to date. "We might be a few days behind, but because we cover the country, ours is the best cross-section picture of the market."

Nationwide Anglia also said that its statistics were based on approved prices, and were the most accurate.

Meanwhile, a survey by the Adams residential property index shows that the house transactions in the first six months of the year, at 675,000, were 9 per cent down on the same period last year.



Veteran in action: Charles Godfrey, from Brize Norton, riding his 1904 314cc Ariel in the Sunbeam Motorcycle Club's Garden of England run for veteran and vintage machines. The run took the riders around the hills of Kent from Beltring yesterday

## New archbishop praised by colleagues as man not afraid to speak his mind

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS REPORTER

SENIOR figures in the Church of England, still recovering from their surprise at the announcement of their new Archbishop of Canterbury, are coming to terms with the outspokenness of Dr George Carey, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

While some churchmen at the grassroots expressed doubts at his volubility so soon after he was designated to succeed Dr Robert Runcie, fellow bishops praised his ability to "speak his mind".

One bishop was slightly concerned that Dr Carey is being courted as though he were already resident at Lambeth Palace, six months before Dr Runcie steps down.

Dr Carey told BBC Radio 4's Sunday programme: "I hope I will not be seen as a tough leader. I want to unify our church and lead it into the decade of evangelism."

He said he could be described as a charismatic only in the sense "that I am open to the Holy Spirit in all his power and from whatever direction it comes. I have never labelled myself a charismatic." He spoke forcefully

on the resurrection. "I believe that the physical resurrection is at the very heart of New Testament faith."

On Saturday, Dr Carey criticised those who claimed the church was declining. In his first public address since his appointment, he said the church was fit and ready to meet the challenges of the 1990s.

"The church is not in a terminal state of decline and death, that is absolute rubbish. Only people who know very little of it make statements like



Hardy: "New leader will not provoke conflict"

that," he told a conference organised by the Lincoln diocese at Swanwick, Derbyshire. Dr Carey also said he would like to see the church described as a movement.

"The word church seems so static. It represents in many people's minds a church building. The idea of a movement, the Jesus movement, is much more dynamic."

Dr Carey will continue to attend meetings of a small group of bishops from different traditions within the Church of England. The group is one of several bishops' "cells" which have formed within the church and meet regularly to pray and provide "mutual self-help".

Dr Carey's group consists of mostly young and newly-appointed bishops. It was started on the initiative of the Right Rev Richard Harries, aged 54, bishop of Oxford and the Right Rev Robert Hardy, aged 53, bishop of Lincoln.

Bishop Hardy said yesterday that Dr Carey is "open and appreciative of other people's traditions". Any future conflict in the church "would not be of Dr Carey's making".

## 'Sex ring' children placed in safe house

By KERRY GILL

A SCOTTISH social work department has taken the unprecedented step of removing three children from their parents and placing them in a safe house after the children made allegations of being involved in a satanic sex ring.

It is the first case of alleged child abuse with sacrificial overtones that has come to the notice of Strathclyde region's social workers. The region is further investigating reports that group sexual intercourse took place between adults and a number of other children.

David Laing, the social work convener, confirmed yesterday that the children were in a safe house. The use of such a house is previously unknown in the region, the biggest in Scotland. Other children have been taken into care as a result of the claims.

Mr Laing said that the three children, all under the age of 16, had made the allegations to social workers. The case is being investigated by the department, under its director, Professor Fred Edwards, and Strathclyde police.

"I can say that we are investigating allegations of ritual abuse and there is a suspicion of satanic practices. Our procedure is to act first in the interests of the safety of the children pending an investigation," Mr Laing said. He added that the children were removed from their parents during the past few weeks.

Mr Laing said that the department had broad powers under the Social Work (Scotland) Act enabling it to remove children from their family home if they were believed to be under serious threat from abuse.

There has been a marked increase in child abuse cases in Strathclyde over the past ten years, although the authorities emphasise that this is largely due to increased publicity and the willingness for people to come forward with evidence. There were 290 children being treated for sexual abuse at the end of last year compared with 32 in 1981.

Last year the region dealt with 5,836 cases of alleged abuse against children, of which 1,530 were of a sexual nature.

## 'Computer' pictures in child hunt

POLICE are using computer-enhanced photographs as part of their investigation into the disappearance of up to 20 boys who it is feared may have been abducted and murdered (David Young writes).

The photographs, based on the last known picture taken of the missing children, are altered to show what the child should now look like. The technique has enabled police to show how seven-year-olds might look in their early teens and could be valuable in determining whether some of the boys reported missing over the past seven years have started new lives or been victims of a paedophile ring now being investigated.

A special police squad set up in east London is constantly receiving calls in connection with missing children they are investigating since a telephone line was set up last week. A prisoner has given information that at least six boys may have been murdered and their remains disposed of in the London area.

## AGENDA

The week ahead

**Today**  
The YMCA/BBC Best of Britain Youth Awards will be presented at the Savoy Hotel in London. Mensa opens its first summer school at Sibford, near Banbury. The Queen Mother will attend a birthday yacht review at Portsmouth.

**Tomorrow**  
The Milk Marketing Board holds its annual meeting at the Queen Elizabeth II conference centre in Westminster and the Central Transport Consultative Committee issues its annual report. The latest CBI industrial trends survey is released.

**Wednesday**  
The defence ministry announces more details of where its spending cuts will fall. St Dunstan's celebrates its 75th anniversary at Buckingham Palace with Princess Alexandra. The Queen Mother receives wartime memories with a walkabout in Docklands and the East End.

**Thursday**  
The Commons environment committee reports on the environment department's administration of its property holdings. The Country Landowners' Association Game Fair opens at Port Talbot. The BBC announces its plans for television drama. Guinness identifies the best pubs in Britain.

**Friday**  
The British Transplant Games start at Crystal Palace for competitors who have had spare parts fitted.

**Saturday**  
The Queen Mother's 90th birthday, much celebrated already, falls today.

## Fears over 176mph saloon car

AN EXECUTIVE car said to be capable of 176mph has been criticised by police and safety organisations.

The Vauxhall Carlton Lotus, to be launched at the Birmingham Motorshow in September, is expected to cost £40,000 and would be the fastest saloon car in Britain.

Peter Joslin, chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers and Chief Constable of Warwickshire, said he could not understand the thinking behind the production of such a car. "In France they are talking about limiting the performance of cars to 100mph in the interests of road safety and that would be very sensible."

"My great worry is if these sort of cars are stolen and fall into the hands of inexperienced drivers. A particular problem of young people taking high-performance cars has already been identified."

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents said it feared the car could become a hazard. "We would question the responsibility of making cars capable of very high performance because speed is a factor in many fatal accidents every year."

The car would be so fast that a motorist driving at 60mph on a motorway could look in his mirror to see the Carlton Lotus half a mile away, pull out and have the vehicle on his bumper in 15 seconds. Paul Toech, chairman of Vauxhall, has said the car reached 176mph in testing.

Last night Vauxhall said that engineers might be instructed to slow the car before it goes on sale. "We are reviewing the situation," the company said. "We are aware of the criticism we are likely to suffer if it is brought to the market with the sort of performance which has been speculated about."

## The Toyko Joe's siege

# Gunman faces charge after death threats to 100 hostages at club

By QUENTIN COWDRY AND ARTHUR LEATHLEY

A MAN armed with a rifle and shotgun and threatening to set off explosives held about 100 people hostage during a night club siege yesterday at a nightclub in the West End of London before giving himself up.

In a siege which veered at times between high drama and farce the gunman threatened to blow the club up unless police laid on a bus and plane to take him and 59 Arab hostages to Beirut. In between making the death threats the gunman, who claimed to have relatives held hostage in the Lebanon, drank whisky and smoked cigars.

Last night, as police prepared to charge the gunman, there was still confusion over his motives. One theory, however, was that the man, who claimed to be Lebanese but told police he was Syrian, wanted to barter the release of hostages held in Beirut.

During the siege at Tokyo Joe's night club, off Piccadilly, he made it clear he did not want to harm any Europeans.

The siege ended just after noon yesterday after police negotiators had successfully

talked him into releasing about 45 hostages, leaving just six inside the building. Another 40, including, it is thought, a member of the Kuwaiti royal family, escaped.

The siege began at around 1.30am when the man burst into the crowded club, fired a shot into the ceiling and screamed out that he had enough explosives strapped to

him to blow the club up. He was brandishing a .303 rifle, a 12-bore shotgun, a bayonet and holding what he said was a remote control device.

Shortly afterwards police arrived and ringed the club, set in a basement in Clarges Street near the Ritz hotel, with armed police. Negotiations, initially conducted by megaphone, began a few minutes

later. Ianthe Leslie, aged 24, a New Zealander who was in the club at the time, said that everyone covered for safety when he first stormed in. "But as the evening wore we became more relaxed."

Christina Broderick, aged 20, from Birmingham, said: "He said he was Lebanese, with an English wife and three children". She ran to safety

after he had fallen over and cut his leg on a broken bottle.

Antonia Roberts, aged 20, a receptionist, said: "I saw a woman running and shouting 'Get out of the way'. The next thing was this chubby man with short dark hair came running in with a rifle, shouting, 'I'm from Beirut' and my brother is a hostage in Beirut". Police described the

man's "explosives" as a "highly sophisticated hoax". Hostages spoke of him holding a remote control device, with an aerial attached, and wearing a wide belt containing what appeared to be sticks of explosive.

The club's manager, Hrad Darian, was standing at the front door when the gunman arrived, threatening to shoot

him. "He was totally frenzied and psyched up. He had two guns and was pointing them at me and telling me to get out but I paid him no attention," he said.

Other customers spoke of how fanatical the intruder seemed. "He kept reciting verses from the Koran and saying he wanted to write a book about Middle Eastern

politics, particularly as it related to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia," said a woman, a Baghdad hotel owner, said. "I got the feeling he wanted some sort of fame, he wanted to be popular."

The gunman had told Mr Korkes that he had walked from Edgware Road to the club carrying the apparent explosives in a plastic bag with the guns hanging over his shoulder.

Peter Antonello, one of the club's barman who lives in Streatham, south London, said: "He said, 'God needs me to do it. I don't care if I burn myself up'. It was more like a boosted up child's game, like cowboys and Indians."

Other customers spoke of the hysteria which erupted when the gunman first appeared. But several hostages afterwards described how the mood changed as the morning wore on and the gunman became calmer.

He first told detectives that they had just ten minutes to agree to provide him with transport to Beirut, but the deadline was extended as the siege went on. Police sent in food for the gunman, including at one stage salmon sandwiches.

## Negotiators used classic ploy

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE peaceful conclusion of the siege at Tokyo Joe's nightclub in the West End of London represents one of the more conspicuous successes of the tactics police have evolved over the years to deal with hostage taking.

From the accounts given by the hostages, the handful of trained negotiators used the classic ploy of playing for time on the gunman's main demands, while granting, at strategic intervals, minor requests such as for food. Negotiations were conducted initially by megaphone. The gunman, sitting near the bar with four women in front of him, shouted his demands to an officer about 20 yards away just out of sight at the bottom of the fire escape. Later discussions took place by telephone.

European women were freed first followed by Arabic women and then, as the siege drew to an end, by a number of Arab men. During the night about 40 hostages escaped, mainly in

small groups, when the gunman's attention was distracted. Eyewitnesses said the police negotiators constantly sought to reassure the hostage-taker, whose mood alternated sharply from relative good humour to aggression. They never ruled out any of his demands, including his call for a bus and a plane to transport him and 59 Arabs to Beirut.

Tackling armed sieges is now almost routine for the Metropolitan Police, though it has been many years since it has had to cope with such a serious one. In spite of the regularity of the threat, the force has no hostage-tackling unit. It relies on a team of senior officers, drawn from both uniformed and CID ranks, to lead negotiations when needed. A specialist firearms team will always be on the scene too.

The most severe hostage crisis faced by the force came in spring 1980 when heavily armed terrorists took over the Iranian embassy in central London.

## London haven for Arab visitors

By DAVID YOUNG

TOKYO Joe's, on the corner of Clarges Street in Piccadilly is now mainly used by London's Middle Eastern community, but when it opened in 1981 in the basement of the former home of the millionaire Olga Deterding, who had died two years previously, a considerable smattering of those left over from the Swinging Sixties were among its members.

Tokyo Joe's was set up by Michael Withers, a retired banker, who sold it in October 1982 to its present owners, Hrad Darian and his partner, for an undisclosed sum. The club is used by members of the Saudi, Jordanian and Kuwaiti royal families and a recent visitor was Edwin Starr, the pop singer.

Dai Llewellyn, the socialite, was the "greeter" at the gala opening night, and the club soon became popular with society and showbusiness celebrities, including Bianca Jagger.

The Prince of Wales was reputedly a past

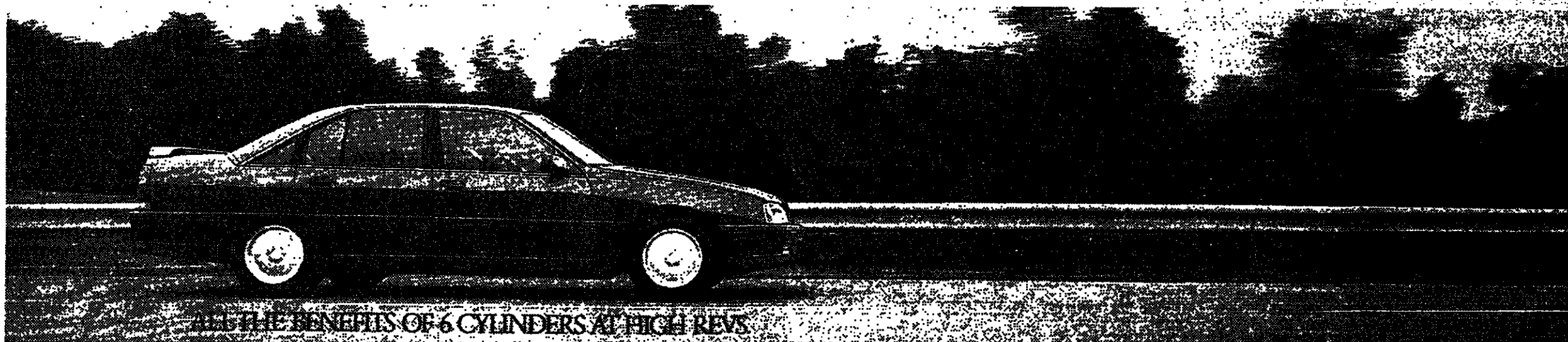
visitor, and portraits of the Prince and the Princess of Wales hang in the club. A feature of the original club was a series of portraits painted by young artists in the style of old masters but with the faces of celebrities.

The initial membership fee was a then-expensive £100 a year and the club claimed as founding members Prince Ferdinand von Bismarck and Rod Stewart. A discounted membership of £50 was available to favoured people. Some celebrities, such as Stirling Moss and the late Reginald Bosnquet, were offered the use of a table in the club where it was unlikely that a bill would be presented.

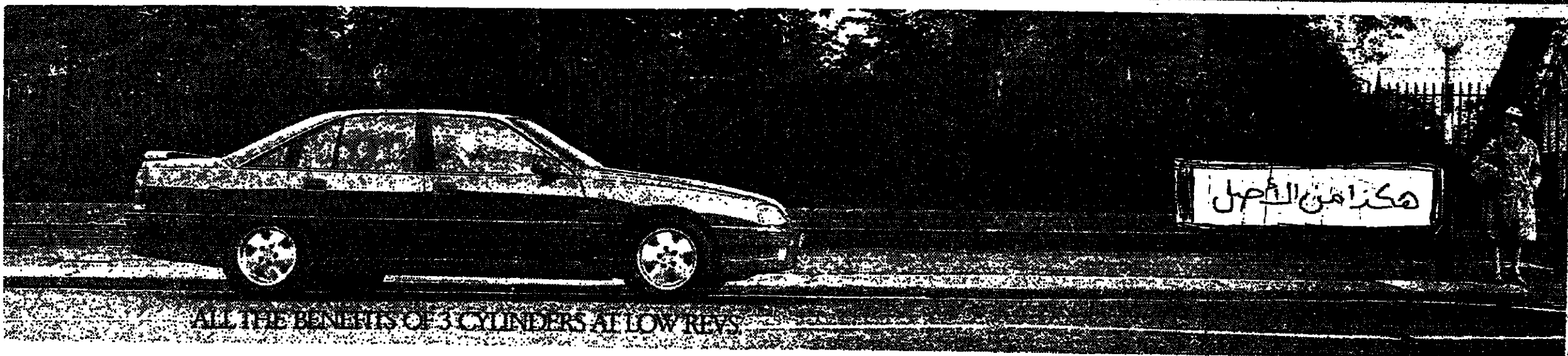
The membership fee has since risen to £600 a year and the club has undergone at least one refurbishment. The membership list is now almost entirely Middle Eastern. Dancing, drinking and eating are offered until 3am, and the club is well known among visiting Arab businessmen.



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# Ombudsman to take up complaints about solicitors' services

By FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL AFFAIRS  
CORRESPONDENT

THE legal profession's machinery for handling complaints from the public is expected to receive close scrutiny with the appointment this week of the first legal services ombudsman for England and Wales.

The post is being set up by the Lord Chancellor under his legal reforms bill in response to what he sees as "public disquiet about the effectiveness of the profession's procedures for dealing swiftly and effectively with alleged failures in professional competence". The appointment of the ombudsman, who will have oversight of the solicitors' and barristers' complaints machinery, comes at a time of increasing complaints about lawyers from the public and concern about how such complaints are dealt with by the Law Society and the Bar.

Earlier this month, Lionel Lightman, the lay observer, said that his own complaints machinery was "on the verge of breakdown". His office acts as a last resort for clients who are still dissatisfied after going through the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau.

Because of the increase in complaints to the lay observer's office three extra staff were drafted in to help him. At

the end of 1989, he had more than 400 cases awaiting his reports, rising to 470 outstanding cases early this year.

The rise in complaints does not reflect only increased incompetence by solicitors. With other professionals, solicitors are suffering from a growing climate of litigation fever.

The profession carries some blame. The Solicitors' Compensation Fund, which makes payments when solicitors abscond with clients' money, faced claims totalling £14.6 million last year, against £6.7 million the year before.

The high total was mainly because of six "extraordinary defaulters" who gave rise to claims of more than £7 million. As a result, partners in all solicitors' firms are facing a special levy of £295 and all solicitors a rise in the cost of premiums to the fund from the £100 to £125.

Complaints from the public which chiefly concern delay, poor communications and negligent or inadequate services go first to the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau in Victoria, London, which at present costs the profession £7.3 million a year. There has been a rapid rise in complaints. Five years ago, the number totalled 12,000. That rose to 16,000 in 1986, and again to 18,000 this year, although for the first time that total indicates a levelling out in the number of complaints.

The bureau was set up in 1986 after Glanville Davies, a Law Society council member, was struck off for overcharging a client by £131,000. That led to the Law Society overhauling its complaints procedures and the creation of the bureau as an arm's-length department of the Law Society. The bureau represents a considerable improvement in the handling of complaints

compared with five years ago when they were all dealt with internally by the Law Society. The bureau has powers to look at shoddy work as well as more serious cases of professional misconduct and negligence.

There is still dissatisfaction with the bureau's workings. Recently it faced the threat of judicial review proceedings over its handling of a complaint against a London solicitor, Arnold Rosen. He was reported to the society in 1988 by a client after changing his mind about his legal costs. Originally he said they would be £1,500 after he won the

client £6,000 compensation. He later revised the figure to £2,875.

That complaint in turn led Mr Rosen to take up the way the bureau investigates such matters. After being on the receiving end, he is critical of way complaints are looked at. He maintains that decisions are taken in secret by the bureau's adjudication committee, which decides if a penalty should be imposed, without a right for the solicitor to be heard, on the basis that this process is "peer review" and if it was public, the committee could not get through its work. The real

reason for refusing to grant the complainant and solicitor a right of audience before the committee is that each would have to be represented and "that would be an administrative inconvenience", Mr Rosen says.

"But in the 2,000 cases a year where the committee are minded to discipline, why should not a solicitor exercise a right to be heard?", he asks. His judicial review proceedings did not come to trial. The Law Society reached an agreement in which it agreed to withdraw its criticism and pay his costs, about £75,000.

Another solicitor, Stephen

Lawson of Cheshire, says the bureau no longer enjoys the confidence of the public or of the profession. He has only once been reported to the bureau and describes himself as "simply an ordinary member of the legal profession" looking in from the outside. He believes, however, that the bureau is wasting its time "on matters that have absolutely nothing to do with professional misconduct", such as the loss of a client's file or refusal to accept payment by instalments.

Recently Mr Lawson had experience of the bureau as a customer after reporting two other solicitors. The handling of both matters, he says, was unsatisfactory. One case took the bureau 17 months to decide to act on his complaint and in that time four different people dealt with one matter.

There are also complaints by the lay observer himself, whose job will be abolished when the legal services ombudsman takes over on January 2. He has pointed out a case which took six years to get to court, and where the bureau decided disciplinary sanctions were not warranted. He says it was a "matter of some concern that the bureau should apparently find, on the solicitors' own account, unexplained delays totalling over three years to be acceptable."

## Reforms aimed at improving lawyers' complaints bureau



Lowe: greater emphasis on customer care

A NUMBER of reforms are in the pipeline which should greatly improve the service the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau gives in its difficult role of being fair both to the public and to solicitors (Frances Gibb writes).

The Law Society is drafting new professional practice rules which will require solicitors to tell clients of their charging rates at the start of a transaction and to inform them of the internal procedures the firm has for handling complaints.

If endorsed by the society's council, the new rules are expected to bring a big decrease in complaints now going to the bureau. Instead, these would

be handled by solicitors themselves. Mavis Fairhurst, for the bureau, said: "People are hung up on the word complaint. But if only the profession would realise that every enquiry only becomes a complaint when it is not dealt with effectively then it would reduce much of the bureau's workload."

The bureau is planning a reorganisation of its services. Under its new director, Veronica Lowe, it aims to put more emphasis on customer care and diagnostic services and less on the bureau's punitive role. The result should be greater emphasis on ensuring that justifiably aggrieved clients are properly and swiftly com-

pensated, with only cases deserving penalties against solicitors going through that machinery.

Miss Fairhurst said: "Everything that comes in at present is treated as a complaint when, in fact, 27 per cent of the 18,000 matters are capable of being dealt with through conciliation and can be sorted out on the ground." The plan is for all letters to be channelled through a "diagnostic unit" which will then give off all matters which are not complaints or which can be handled through conciliation.

Second, under the legal reforms now going through parliament the bureau will have power to award

compensation, probably of up to £1,000 in minor negligence cases. Third, there are plans to extend the conciliation schemes, now running on a pilot basis. Under these, the case is sent back to a local conciliator who acts as a mediator between complainant and solicitor. Fourth, the bureau is examining how it can set up an appeals procedure as part of its structure.

The new legal services ombudsman will be given statutory powers which far exceed the very limited powers of the lay observer. These new teeth should ensure real improvements in the way the profession handles complaints.

## Labour to build on reputation for economic aptitude

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour leadership will attempt further to improve its reputation for competence in economic management in response to an analysis of opinion research presented to the shadow cabinet last week.

The analysis suggested that sustaining Labour's credibility on the economy was necessary to help it to reap the full benefit of its lead over the Conservatives on policies for the public services and quality of life. Labour strategists believe that the findings of the research, involving widespread standard sample polling and organised discussion groups with voters, can challenge the conventional wisdom that the electoral prospects of the Conservative party brighten as voters become more optimistic about the economy.

The analysis, studied by the shadow cabinet at its prepared its campaigning plans at an end-of-term strategy meeting in south London, suggests that increasing economic expectations could benefit Labour if people also support the party's priorities for more investment in health care,

education and improving the environment. For that to happen, people must first be convinced of Labour's ability to use the available resources properly. Acting on the analysis, Neil Kinnock, and John Smith, the shadow chancellor, are expected to press harder their message that a higher standard of living and better quality of services under Labour must come from improved economic performance and growth.

The analysis, conducted for Labour and presented to the shadow cabinet by the party's communications team, reaffirmed the need for the party to capture votes in the centre of British politics if it is to win power. It also found that Labour has still failed to lay completely the electoral bogies of mass picketing, unilateral disarmament, renationalisation and extremism. In spite of the party's organisational and policy changes, they are still given as reasons for not voting Labour.

However, the research suggests that voter antipathy on all four issues is far weaker than it was in the past. It

found that people felt more strongly on the reasons they gave for voting against the Conservatives. Here, the list included failure to invest in education and training, allowing the economy to become less competitive and fall behind the rest of Europe, a feeling that the Tories have lost touch with the needs of ordinary people and the belief that it is time for change.

According to party strategists the most welcome finding of the analysis was public acceptance of Labour as a mainstream representative party and a belief that Labour, rather than the Conservatives, was committed to providing economic opportunities for everyone and better understood the needs of families.

The analysis found that neither party had a decisive lead on taxation. According to party strategists, however, it suggested that keeping down taxes was well down the list of voter priorities. High on the list were abolishing the poll tax, improving the health service and schools, fighting pollution and keeping down the cost of living.

Opinion polls yesterday presented differing pictures to the political parties. A Mori poll in *The Sunday Times* said that Labour's lead had been cut to 8 per cent, a reduction of two-thirds since March. In contrast, an ICM poll in *The Sunday Correspondent* put the Labour lead at 16 per cent, only one point down on the previous month. The Mori poll suggested an increase in support for the Conservatives from skilled manual workers and said that more than one third of the so-called C2s are supporting the Tories, compared with a quarter in April.

## Airbus emerging as favourite for BA's £2bn order

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE European plane-making consortium Airbus Industrie is emerging as favourite to win a £2 billion order from British Airways for 20 long-range jets capable of flying long distances over water on only two engines.

A decision on which of three contenders to choose for one of the airline's biggest orders will not be taken until the end of the year but a move to Airbus would be a setback to Boeing, which has regarded British Airways as one of its best customers.

The decision on which aircraft is chosen revolves around the date they will be ready to take over from British Airways' ageing fleet of Tristars and DC 10 three-engined jets. They must be in service by 1995 and able to fly on even the longest routes from the moment they are delivered.

The Boeing contender, the 777, will not come off the production line until 1995 but may then have to wait a further two years under existing safety rules while airlines prove its reliability by using on shorter routes. In contrast the Airbus A330 will be ready in 1993 and even if it is required to prove itself in full airline service it will still be ready for the 1995 deadline.

Boeing has asked the American safety organisation, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), to ease its existing rules and accept that the 777 will be ready for long-range flights immediately it is delivered. The FAA said last night that it will come to a decision in November.

Meanwhile, makers of the aircraft long regarded as the outsider for the order, the McDonnell Douglas MD 11, are mounting their own campaign aimed at snatching victory from the main contenders by arguing that with three

engines their jet will not be affected one way or another.

British Airways insists that all three manufacturers are still firmly in contention but a growing number of senior executives believe that the timing of deliveries, together with the reliability displayed by the Airbus A320, may be sufficient to outweigh the in-built pro-Boeing bias.

A new £22 million computer which, it was claimed, would end the state of equipment failures at the main air traffic control centre at West Drayton, failed completely at the weekend, causing long delays to air passengers.

The computer, which was opened by the Princess Royal last month, had been hailed as the great breakthrough in air traffic control. On Saturday morning, however, a fault in the software caused a failure of the systems.

The equipment was out of order for more than an hour-and-a-half and many flights were delayed for well over two hours.

## RAF wants Nato role at closed bases

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE RAF is hoping that the two bases due for closure in West Germany under the government's "options for change" defence review will be kept on as Nato standby stations, according to sources yesterday.

Although no proposal has yet been made to the government, the RAF argues that it would be a false economy to get rid of high-quality runways and reinforced shelters for bombers and fighters.

It is likely that General John Galvin, supreme allied commander in Europe, will come under pressure to consider the wisdom of maintaining such valuable military assets. It is

not being suggested that the whole area of the two bases should be kept under Nato control, only the runways and shelters and the housing and other facilities could be handed back to the West German government.

If the runways and shelters were preserved the RAF would expect to keep a small permanent staff on the bases. No decision has yet been taken on which of the four RAF bases in West Germany are to be closed and any formal proposal to keep the two selected for closure for a standby role is likely to be treated with caution by Bonn. Under the Status of Forces

agreement between Britain and West Germany, all land and buildings no longer required for military purposes have to be handed back to Bonn. There is not expected to be any financial arrangements involved, although under a supplementary agreement, Bonn can claim compensation for the cost of dilapidation "over and above fair wear and tear" and Britain can claim for the residual value of any improvements made.

RAF bases in Britain will also be closed as the details of the government proposals are worked out by the staffs, but there will be great reluctance to close any base with a good runway. In West Germany the RAF's future training regime will depend on Bonn.

RAF chiefs are expecting an almost total ban on low flying after the united German elections in December. They believe that Tornados will be banned from flying at 250ft, the altitude required for giving pilots a realistic training environment.

Such a ban would probably lead to increasing pressure for a limit or ban on 250ft training flights by the RAF in Britain. The RAF might have to turn to other countries, perhaps in North Africa, to find suitable terrain for low-flying training flights.

The law has been strengthened by section 32 of the Salmon Act, which makes it an offence to bring salmon ashore even when the person in possession may not have caught the fish. This disposes of the whistled excuse of "We found them on the bank and were on our way with them to the fisheries office" by which many a poacher has escaped.

On the 26 miles of the Dee estuary the rise in poaching has, like other crime, grown with unemployment in the region. Although salmon

put them under a sod of grass on the bank, the offence under the Freshwater Fisheries Act had been established. Salmon caught accidentally in pursuit of other species must be returned immediately to the river.

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On the 26 miles of the Dee estuary the rise in poaching has, like other crime, grown with unemployment in the region. Although salmon farming has cut the value of wild salmon and complicated the law for the baitfish, unable to tell "wild" from "farmed", a good 10 lb wild fish will still fetch £25 on the backdoor market and the authorities have failed to have hoteliers included in the licensed dealer net.

The rivers authority says that the legal salmon catch on the Dee is 1,000 by rods and 1,500 by nets, but estimates that the total may be almost doubled by poachers, with the problem also afflicting all the other salmon estuaries. Brian Hodgson, area fisheries officer, said: "You have a multi-million pound illegal market, and loss to the industry, to tourism, the environment and the health of the rivers."

## Teacher training disrupting school life, heads claim

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

TEACHERS are spending too much time out of the classroom on training courses, with an average of about 15,000 of the 400,000 teachers in England and Wales away from school every day of term, according to a survey carried out by the National Association of Head Teachers.

David Hart, the association's general secretary, said yesterday: "The substantial increase in the level of training during the school day bodes no good for the standard of education provided for the pupils in the schools." He believes teachers should be paid to undertake training in their own time with the cost met from money saved by not employing supply teachers.

The education and science department, however, insisted last night that the training was essential to equip teachers for the national curriculum and that it was up to local authorities to ensure that this was carried out with the minimum of disruption to pupils.

Mr Hart said that the 1989-90 figures showed that in addition to the five training days allowed every year, when schools are closed to pupils, teachers spent 2,891,772 days training, a 9 per cent increase on the previous year, with every teacher spending an average 7.3 days out of the classroom.

He is particularly concerned about the differences between the local authorities. Cleveland has an average of 1.9 days per teacher compared with Nottinghamshire at 16.3, and North Yorkshire with 15.3. Among the 18 of the 40 county councils above the national average, Avon, Bedfordshire, Devon, Gloucestershire, Hereford and Worcester, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire all exceed double figures.

Four of the 20 outer London boroughs are above the national average, led by Barking, 19.3, and Enfield, 12.2, with Sutton the least at 1.2. The metropolitan boroughs are headed by Bury with 31.7 and Bradford, 17.8, while St Helens is at the foot with 2.9.

Mr Hart said: "The enormous variation between one local education authority and another deserves the closest possible attention." He is to ask John MacGregor, the education secretary, to investigate the disruptive effect training has on children's education and the need for supply teachers.

The education department said that training was vital for the teachers' professional development and for the education of their pupils. "It is part of the teachers' normal duties and good planning of teacher training should minimise interference with pupils' education. We do not dispute the

figures but believe that this amount of training is necessary."

● The number of sixth-formers who get wrong 70 common words in a spelling test has increased significantly over six years, according to a report in the *Mail on Sunday* yesterday. It was based on a survey of 1,700 teenagers at an unnamed sixth-form centre in the home counties.

The number of pupils misspelling words rose in almost every case between 1984 and 1989. For example, those who cannot spell "committee" jumped from 57 per cent to 75 per cent. Those who misspell "merely" rose from 26 per cent to 39 per cent.

Education, pages 14,15

## Pollution warnings at beach

Pollution signs have been erected on Leas Foot beach at Thurleston, Devon, warning swimmers not to go into the sea because of raw sewage. The signs, thought to be the first in the country, have been put up by the parish council which wants a proper sewage treatment plant.

The beach was rated the most polluted in Europe in 1985 when levels of sewage were 16 times the maximum allowed and 3,200 times the recommended level.

## Cemetery attack

Police are investigating the desecration of a rarely used Jewish cemetery in the Charlestown area of Manchester. Anti-Semitic slogans were daubed on graves and headstones overturned.

## Sculpture park

Villagers near the home of the late Henry Moore are objecting to a scheme for a sculpture park in the grounds of Hoglands, the sculptor's home near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, because of increased visitors to the area.

## Standard lamps

The blue lamp made famous by *Dixon of Green Gables* is to reappear outside police stations in Devon and Cornwall. John Evans, the chief constable, said many of the buildings had different signs and were not easily recognisable as police stations.

## Shelf life

Kurt Burtenshaw, aged 19, a storeman, was stung by a scorpion as he unpacked a box of bananas at Sainsbury's supermarket in Seaford, East Sussex, at the weekend. He was later released from hospital. The scorpion was killed.

## Actress dies

Elizabeth Allan, the film and stage actress, has died in a nursing home at Brighton, East Sussex, two weeks after suffering a stroke. She is believed to have been 80. She was later a regular contestant on television panel games.

Obituary, page 12

## Bond winners

National Savings Premium Bonds weekly draw winners: £100,000, bond number 77T 098628, winner lives in Cornwall; £50,000, 27BL 830622, Newport, Gwent; £25,000, 12PK 115153, Surrey.

## How poaching adds up to a crime wave on the river bank

By RONALD FAUX

RONALD Rose's attempt to become a legitimate salmon fisherman on the Dee founded last week.

Neston Crown Court, in Cheshire, revoked his commercial fishing licence for a minimum of two years after hearing that between the time of National Rivers Authority bailiffs catching him poaching the river and the court convicting him, Rose, aged 59, of Lache, Cheshire, had been granted a licence to do legally what he had been caught doing illegally. He was also fined £75 with £100 costs and his boat and fishing gear were confiscated. His poaching partner, Alan Ingram, aged 43, also of Lache, Cheshire, was ordered to do

120 hours' community service and to pay £100 costs.

The two had denied poaching salmon on the Dee early one morning last August. They elected for trial by jury before the crown court, which can impose unlimited fines for illegal fishing. Rose's assertions that he had merely stopped by the river to relieve himself, that two large salmon found on the bank were not his and that one of the bailiffs was trying to "set him up", were not accepted.

The men had been observed by five bailiffs who were camouflaged and in hiding along both banks of the Dee and watching proceedings through an image-intensifying monocular, a device that turns night into

day and allows a skilful baitfish to infiltrate his way among poachers, when the night is not too light.

The baitfish's job is made even more difficult by the laws enmeshing the catching of fish. It would have been in order for Rose and Ingram to drift down the Dee in the early morning with their armoured net stretched across the waterway if they were catching fluke, flatfish that are a popular target and poachers' alibi. The fact that fluke are best caught at high water between September and December and that this was low water in August might have caused the baitfish's brow to pucker. But when the men lifted salmon from the net and

put them under a sod of grass on the bank, the offence under the Freshwater Fisheries Act had been established. Salmon caught accidentally in pursuit of other species must be returned immediately to the river.

The law has been strengthened by section 32 of the Salmon Act, which makes it an offence to bring salmon ashore even when the person in possession may not have caught the fish. This disposes of the whistled excuse of "We found them on the bank and were on our way with them to the fisheries office" by which many a poacher has escaped.

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# Gorbachev battles to keep control of republic finances

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev yesterday asserted the pre-eminence of the Soviet Union's state bank, Gosbank, over new banks established by the republics. The decree, aimed at settling a dispute between Gosbank and the parliament of the Russian Federation, which had announced the establishment of a separate Russian bank, also reflects the leadership's concern that central financial control may be slipping away in other republics, too.

The decree calls on republic parliaments to "refrain from passing or applying legislation which would destroy the financial and banking system", until the new union treaty has been passed. It also sets up a council in which the state bank and republic banks are to be represented.

The treaty is expected to be ready in draft by the end of the year, designed to create a "union of sovereign states" with more power devolved from the centre. Already, however, the three Baltic republics have said that they will not sign, as they all seek full independence from the Soviet

Union. In his decree, Mr Gorbachev gave a warning of the "negative social and economic consequences" that could result from the destruction of a single nationwide monetary system.

He also orders the republics to keep their budgets as far as possible in balance, and to observe current tax laws in drafting their economic plans for next year. This requirement is unlikely to be met voluntarily by several republics, including the Russian Federation, which want to reduce the new 45 per cent tax on corporations and businesses to encourage enterprise.

At the weekend the Soviet leader, presiding over the first meeting of the Communist party's new secretariat, spoke of the need for "a broad coalition of progressive forces". He also spent four hours on Friday in a brainstorming session with leading Soviet economists and journalists, including the radical economists, Nikolai Petrakov and Pavel Bunich, and the editor of *Moscow News*, Yegor Yakovlev.

The meeting has been only sketchily reported, but was used by Mr Gorbachev to warn of the dangers to reform and to the Soviet Union itself, if the radicals and reformists inside and outside the party became divided. He is also believed to have called for sympathetic presentation of his policies in the transition to a market economy.

But on Saturday there were separate meetings of the leaders of the three Baltic republics with Boris Yeltsin, who is on holiday in the Latvian resort of Jurmala. The subject of their talks was the possibility that Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia might sign separate bilateral treaties with the Russian Federation, of which Mr Yeltsin is president.

Afterwards, the Lithuanian Prime Minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene, who will shortly be leading her republic's delegation in talks with Moscow about independence, said she wanted to negotiate with the Soviet and the Russian Federation authorities in parallel.

In the southern republic of Georgia, thousands of members of informal groups succeeded in blocking the Soviet Union's main railway access to the Caucasus as a political protest. More than 90 freight trains and 30 passenger trains with 25,000 people on board were halted, and the authorities made no attempt to open the line by force.

The protesters were demanding an emergency meeting of the Georgian parliament to make all parties in the republic legal.

In the central region of the Russian Federation, near the city of Kazan in the Tatar Autonomous Region, a locally elected protest committee has taken control of a hitherto secret chemical weapons depot. Protesters complain that poor storage conditions make the depot dangerous.

Elsewhere in the Russian Federation and in other grain-growing regions there are reports of strike committees being set up to prevent the delivery of grain and other food products to the state. The committees want guarantees that the sales will be paid for in the form of better facilities for the rural areas.

● **Kremlin defied:** Armenia's parliament has defied President Gorbachev by voting to suspend a presidential decree demanding the disarming of all militant groups within 15 days, a nationalist group there said yesterday. (*Reuters*).

● **Old name:** Gorby Street, Moscow's main thoroughfare, will be given back its old name of Tver Street, the name it had since the 15th century. (*AP*)

## Moscow tells IMF it wants to join

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW

THE managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus, ended a three-day visit to Moscow yesterday after hearing from Soviet ministers that the country wants to start talks on Soviet membership of the International Monetary Fund.

The visit — the first official contact at this level between the Soviet Union and the IMF — came as a deputy prime minister disclosed that the Soviet Union's hard currency debt was 36 billion roubles (£36 billion), up two billion from the figure given by the prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, last month.

Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, was reported to have told M Camdessus that the Soviet Union regarded IMF membership as "a logical continuation of its policy of wider involvement in global economic co-operation" and that the new climate in international relations had "paved the way" for talks on the subject.

In an earlier meeting with Mr Ryzhkov, however, M Camdessus was quoted as having warned that the rouble's non-convertibility was

an obstacle to Soviet membership. Mr Gorbachev told the Communist party congress earlier this month that progress towards convertibility was a priority for economic reform and must be quickened.

There are few other details of M Camdessus's talks in Moscow, although it is known he met senior officials of the foreign ministry, the state planning committee (Gosplan) and the state bank (Gosbank). The main subject was said to have been the outcome of the Group of Seven summit in Houston which delayed a decision on granting the Soviet Union aid until its economy had been more closely studied.

Soviet interest in joining the IMF is part of the leadership's new desire to join international organisations. The country has already been granted observer status at GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). Mr Shevardnadze told M Camdessus that Moscow had considered joining the IMF in 1945 when Soviet experts had warned that the country risked economic isolation. But "that advice went unheeded".



A Mongolian man in traditional clothes voting in Ulan Bator in the country's first free elections yesterday. The results, expected in the next few days, are likely to confirm victory for the ruling communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

## Prime minister plans to woo Yugoslavs with new party

FROM DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE

ANTE Markovic, the popular prime minister who has the reputation of being acceptable to all Yugoslavs, is to form his own party and has invited all reform-minded Yugoslavs to join.

At a rally of 100,000 people at Kozara in Bosnia, he said he and his associates in the federal government had de-

cided to form an alliance of reform forces to compete in the federal parliamentary elections which, he said, would take place by the end of the year.

Federal legislation legalising political parties was adopted only a few days ago. Similar laws have been endorsed by the republics and in some, such as Croatia and Slovenia, democratically elected governments have been installed.

National friction and ethnic conflict have been jeopardising Mr Markovic's radical reforms and threatening to divide the country. Serbia, lately the fiercest critic of Mr Markovic's economic programme, suggested it would stand against the federal government forming its own party.

Free elections in Serbia are now likely. The opposition fears Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian party leader, may rush the election before they have time to organise.

Mr Markovic can muster support from well over 50 per cent of Yugoslavs, the latest opinion polls show. The reasons for his popularity are understandable. In the 18 months his government has been in office, inflation, which had reached a 3,000 per cent annual rate, has been controlled. Since the beginning of the year it has been reduced to nil.

Federal foreign exchange reserves now stand at almost \$10 billion (£5.5 billion) which, for a country that was on the brink of bankruptcy, is a spectacular achievement.

## Deadlock may push Bulgaria to fresh elections

FROM TIM JUDAH IN SOFIA

BULGARIA'S continuing turmoil may lead to fresh elections, some observers believe. The first freely elected parliament since the war has so far failed to find a new president, government is paralysed, and MPs are divided over whether to allow a live broadcast of testimony by the former communist leader before parliament.

Parliament, which meets today, seems unlikely to resolve the deadlock and a source close to the opposition said that the leader of the Union of Democratic Forces, Zhelev Zhelev, is expected to demand the resignation of the Socialist government.

This move is bound to heighten tensions, especially since the lack of a president makes the government's resignation almost a technical impossibility. The Socialists, the renamed Communist party, kept power in elections held in June.

The seriousness of the situation was shown by the dramatic events last Friday night. The interior minister resigned in a fit of despair, parliament was surrounded by demonstrators, and the prime minister's car was attacked as he left the building. The demonstrators came to parliament as it began a furious debate on whether the appearance of the former communist dictator, Todor Zhivkov, should be in closed session.

The Socialists argued that for reasons of national security, his testimony should be edited for broadcast. Opposition MPs said that Mr Zhivkov's appearance must be seen and heard in its entirety by the whole country.

A Socialist MP, Yanki Stofov, admitted that many people in his party were scared that what Mr Zhivkov had to say might damage their political careers.

Meanwhile, the presidential crisis and the argument over Mr Zhivkov's appearance appear to be deepening divisions in the UDF, the main opposition group.

According to one reformer in the Socialist party, these divisions may already be having effects. In an effort to break the political deadlock and avoid new elections, he said, some disgruntled opposition MPs and some Socialists had begun meeting informally "with a view to resolving the country's crisis and talking about new political alignments".

● **BUDAPEST:** Voter turnout was exceptionally high yesterday in Hungary's national referendum on how to elect the country's president, as Hungarians flocked to resorts with temperatures reaching the nineties (Ernest Beck writes).

If the referendum fails on turnout or its own merits, parliament is likely to confirm Arpad Goncz, the interim president, as president this week, completing Hungary's peaceful transition to democracy and ending a year-long dispute over the issue between the main political parties.

## The East Germans to spend £1.3bn on army

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

WITH less than five months to go before East Germany ceases to exist, it is spending DM 3.8 billion (£1.31 billion) on military equipment and salaries for its armed forces.

Rainer Eppelmann, minister for disarmament and defence, has ordered two new 38-knot rocket-launcher boats, a Soviet Mi24 helicopter gunship capable of firing 128 rockets simultaneously, multi-barrelled Katyusha rocket launchers, and 4,500 Kalashnikov AK-74 machine-pistols, with 30 million rounds of ammunition.

According to *Bild am Sonntag*, which was given the DM 989 million "shopping list" by the East German disarmament and defence ministry, the National People's Army is also to have the armour of its 350 Soviet-built T-72 tanks strengthened and guided missiles fitted to its armed personnel carriers.

The wage bill for the army to the end of the year is set at DM 2.09 billion. According to Frau Vera Wollenberger, deputy chairman of the Volkskammer committee on disarmament and defence, this is enough to pay a battle-ready army of 110,000 men, while Herr Eppelmann has said the army is down to 98,000 men and West German experts estimate the true figure at below 80,000.

A further DM 3.27 billion has been set aside for running costs. Herr Eppelmann wanted to spend DM 4.46 billion in all, but the Volkskammer cut his proposal by 15 per cent.

East Germany expects to have a budget deficit of about DM 34 billion this year, of which West Germany has undertaken to meet DM 24.7 billion. The remaining DM 10 billion will have to come from the taxpayers of the country after it is united.

Uwe Hempel, Herr Eppelmann's spokesman, vigorously defended the budget. Obsolete equipment had to be replaced, he said, it was not a question of rearmament but of adjustment. "The army still exists and will exist for some time to come."

How long it will exist is a matter of contention between the two Germans. Herr Eppelmann and Michael Meckel, the East German foreign minister, have both said they want the army alone to be responsible for security in the present East German territory after reunification.

The East German government is fighting to preserve its army largely because it fears that if it is disbanded this will add tens of thousands to the unemployment figures. The West German Bundeswehr is not interested in taking over East Germany's army because it is politically suspect, with most of its officers communists, while its training methods and weapons are incompatible.

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MOSCOW NOTEBOOK by Mary Dejevsky

## Food even money cannot buy

THE advantages of Moscow over other cities in the Soviet Union suddenly become obvious when you leave the place for a few days. That is largely because, if you have somewhere to live and foreign currency, you can usually eat.

This is not true of the Soviet Union's second city, Leningrad, where eating for anyone who is not in an organised group and does not have Leningrad identity papers is a daily quest for survival. Leningrad, long before Moscow, decreed that its food shops should sell only to registered natives. Hotels find individual guests an inconvenient distraction from the main business of groups.

Waiters have discovered their power. Even if you do not have to brandish a packet of Western cigarettes to attract his attention in the first place, your waiter will bring your bill and a bald statement at the end of the meal that a few dollars will do nicely and "let's forget the bill".

The other advantage of Moscow, again as long as you have foreign currency and somewhere to live, is that sometimes you can telephone abroad. If you cannot fulfil the first condition, however, you have a problem.

The government newspaper, *Izvestia*, runs an occasional series where the reporter is given a "mission impossible". One which proved surprisingly easy a year or so ago was to buy carnations in a Siberian city in mid-winter. More recently, a journalist was dispatched to buy a flat in a town supposedly pioneering flat sales. He came within a promise of his goal.

Last week's assignment met with total failure, however. After a week, the reporter had not succeeded in making an international telephone call from Moscow. He discovered that all direct international lines available to

Russians had ten years ago been redistributed to those who paid their bills in foreign currency.

He had also learnt that if you do not have a trunk line or need another one, the Soviet State Telephone and Telegraph will charge you 13,000 convertible roubles (£13,000) for the privilege.

For newly built blocks of flats the argument was that this was the cost per flat, of installing cables which would otherwise not be installed. With second-hand flats the rationale is not clear. Our man from *Izvestia* was told that the Soviet State Telephone organisation had no money to install extra telephone lines, leaving the customer to pay.

British Telecom, it has to be said, is doing its bit for us in the form of a joint venture with the Russians to market new fixtures and fittings. But the company has no control over lines.

The Japanese, as so often, have the right idea: bypass the system altogether. They are marketing mobile

phones in Moscow. So far the number of lines is strictly limited and calls can be made only from the Moscow area. But conversations are clear and the apparatus is a good deal cheaper than a new Soviet phone line.

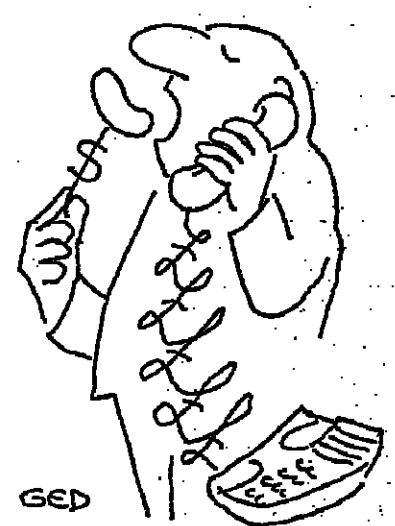
What convertible currency will and won't buy has become the topic of fixed conversation in Moscow. For weeks a conversation has raged about the merits of extending the limited range and number of special foreigners' shops and opening them to the Soviet population.

Increasingly, Soviet citizens have been allowed to use the existing range of shops if they can prove their foreign currency has been obtained legally. This condition is largely fictitious since a suitable amount of money — foreign, of course — produces the necessary guarantee.

The idea that the network of hard currency shops would be extended and opened to people with convertible currency, however they came by it, repelled many. For years, having foreign currency was tantamount to proof of criminal activity.

People with a social conscience objected that sought-after goods, which a Soviet citizen might, theoretically, find by chance or earn by long hours of queuing would henceforward be restricted to those with foreign currency. Several economists argued that the move would accelerate the "dollarisation" of the Soviet economy and sap confidence in the rouble still further.

The Soviet government says it has considered all those arguments, appreciates their force, but has decided none the less to open the new shops. The state's need for hard currency, it says, overrides everything else. In time, it may also mean that hungry foreigners prowling the streets of Leningrad may find something to eat.



## Robins paying of igno city's

FROM JEFFREY TAYLOR

AND Robins had a typical morning on Friday night. The wind was howling and the rain was pouring. The city was in a state of confusion. The Robins had a typical morning on Friday night. The wind was howling and the rain was pouring. The city was in a state of confusion.

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The East  
Germans  
to spend  
£1.3bn  
on army

## The coup attempt by Muslim militants in Trinidad

# Robinson is paying price of ignoring city's poor

From JEREMY TAYLOR in PORT OF SPAIN

TRINIDAD and Tobago had just escaped a tropical storm called Arthur on Friday night and was in no mood for more upsets. Then there were the Caribbean football championships to think about. The government of Arthur Robinson, the prime minister, is unpopular, but not that unpopular. The Jamaat al-Muslimeen was feuding with the government, but that was not new.

Was not this the land of Caribbean oil dollars, the world's most peaceful carnival, the land of cricket, calypso and steel bands, a land which has held free elections regularly every five years since self-rule in 1962?

The man who turned that image upside down at the weekend, Yasin Abu-Bakr, is a former policeman and footballer who studied mass communications in America. About one in eighteen people in Trinidad and Tobago is Muslim, part of the long Indian migration into the southern Caribbean after emancipation. But Mr Abu-Bakr is of African descent with all the zeal of the Islamic fundamentalists and of the Black Muslim movement in the United States.

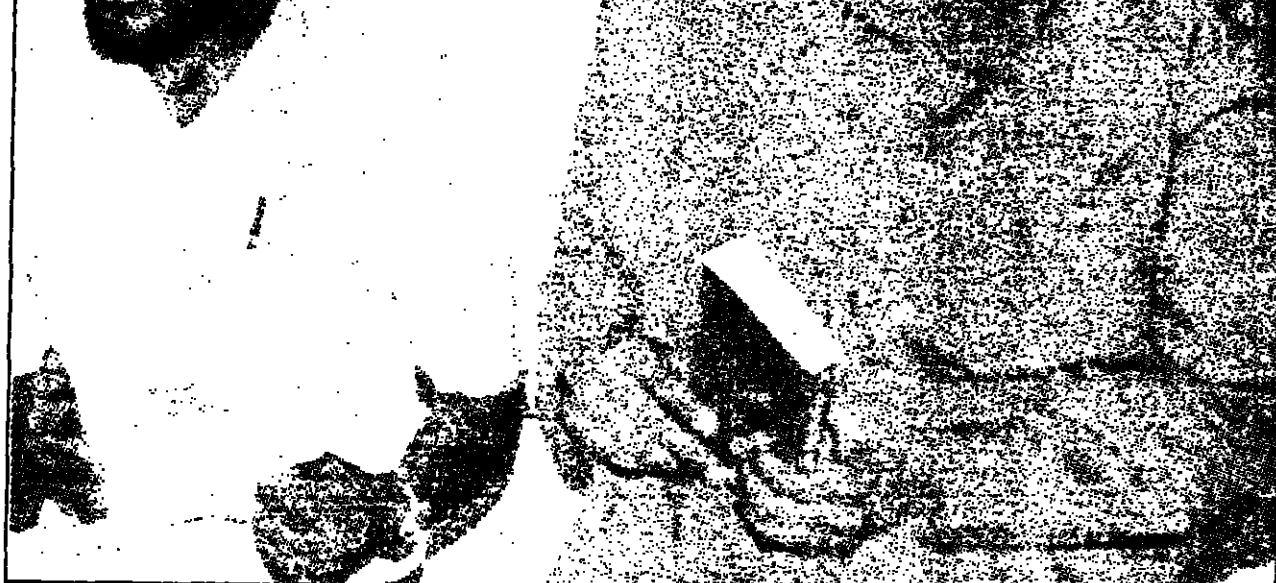
He has run the Jamaat al-Muslimeen on a compound just outside Port of Spain for many years. It includes a mosque, school and day-care

centre, and runs medical clinics in some of the poorer areas of the city. This has given him a popular following among the poor, fuelled by his uncompromising attacks on poverty and deprivation.

The imam cut little ice with the Trinidadian middle class which, since Mr Robinson came to power in 1986, has found a government more sympathetic to its interests. He clashed with successive governments over the legality of his commune and its buildings. There were police raids, buildings were torn down, and for three months an army unit has been stationed at the compound angering Mr Abu-Bakr, who claimed it had no legal justification. He offered to work with the government to alleviate poverty and to supply a cargo of scarce medical supplies, but was rejected.

The middle class remembered only that the Jamaat al-Muslimeen was well armed, that some of its members had been in trouble with police, and that it enjoyed support from Libya, which several of its members have visited.

Trinidad and Tobago's long recession during the 1980s provided fertile ground for Mr Abu-Bakr's concerns. The economy has contracted for eight successive years; living standards have fallen by more than 40 per cent since the oil boom ended, and unemploy-



Muslim militant: Yasin Abu-Bakr, right, the Trinidad coup leader, on a goodwill visit to Barbados this month

ment has risen to 25 per cent. Mr Robinson and his National Alliance for Reconstruction came to power with a huge majority at the end of 1986 promising to reverse the decline. A series of austerity measures backed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have slowed but not stopped the decline. Serious social tensions arose, including friction between the two main ethnic groups, and scores of businesses collapsed.

Mr Robinson's government

argued that little could be done to solve social problems without money, and the top priority was to restore positive growth. This left him open to accusations of being insensitive to poor people's problems and too preoccupied with macro-economics.

His recent enthusiasm for a 20-year-old corruption scandal, in which the Tesoro Petroleum Corporation is said to have bribed members of former governments, and his announcement that part of the

money from an out-of-court settlement would be spent on a monument to an outspoken civil servant who died in 1973, annoyed many people, including Mr Abu-Bakr. Hence the imam's thundering denunciations of the government's failure to address poverty and what he called the prevailing animosity, shortages of medicines, bigotry and racism, crime and child abuse.

Trinidad and Tobago has strong democratic instincts and will be deeply uneasy

about the imam's coup attempt. But in one sense it is re-staging an old class battle which last erupted in an army mutiny and black power upheaval in 1970, and which has produced sporadic upheavals in the powerful labour movement since then.

Mr Robinson, in his concern to restructure the economy, has taken working-class patience too much for granted and is paying the price.

Leading article, page 11

## Armies alerted in outraged Caribbean

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE attempted overthrow of the Trinidad and Tobago government has outraged other Caribbean leaders, and drawn condemnation from the United States and from the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Jamaica and Barbados offered military assistance and put their armies on alert. The British government said it deplored any attempt to overthrow a democratically-elected government, but George Foulkes, a Labour foreign affairs spokesman, called for a stronger statement, saying that the government should make it clear that it would give technical help if asked.

The White House said in a statement: "The United States fully supports the elected government and is consulting closely with it and other interested governments in the region. We condemn yesterday's attempt by a violent extremist group to overthrow the democratic government of Trinidad and Tobago. We call upon the parties in this attempted coup to release the hostages under their control and to surrender to the legislative constitutional authority of Trinidad and Tobago."

Trinidad had not yet asked for help, but the United States would consider the request if they did, said the deputy press secretary, Alex Glen.

Chief Emeke Anyaoku, the Commonwealth secretary-general, strongly condemned the coup attempt. But Dr Javid Sattar, president of the World Council of Muslim

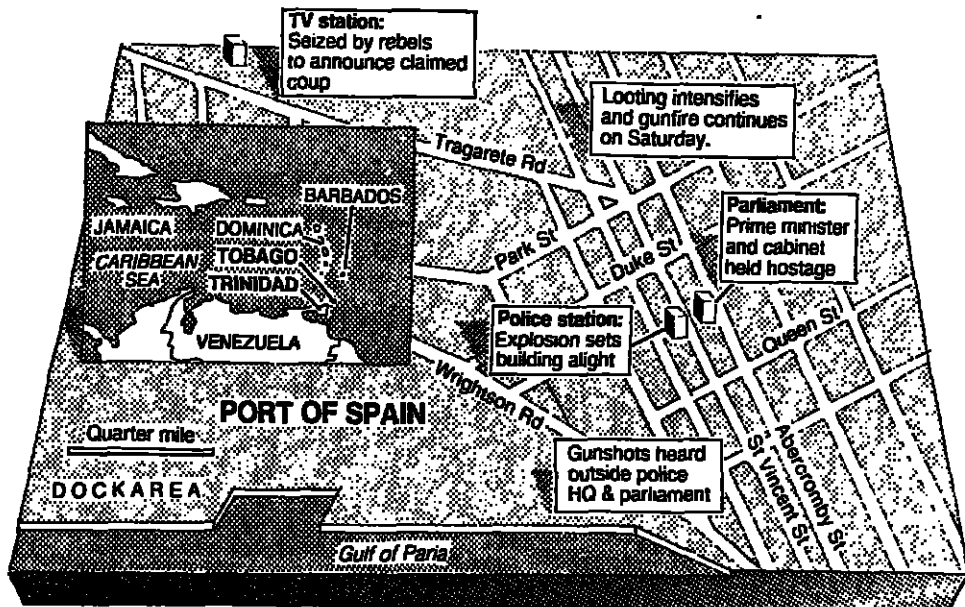
Youths, based in Britain, said that he knew Yasin Abu-Bakr, the rebel leader, and his movement in Trinidad was larger and better organised than reports had suggested. Mr Abu-Bakr had complained of harassment by the Trinidadian authorities, and had hinted several months ago that he was planning a coup.

He understood Mr Abu-Bakr had contacts in Libya, but these did not include Colonel Gaddafi. He said it might make the Trinidadian government pay more attention to Muslim leaders.

Arthur Robinson, the Trinidad prime minister who was being held hostage, had been due to attend a summit of the Caribbean Economic Community (Caricom), of which Trinidad is the second largest member. In Kingston, Percival Patterson, acting prime minister, said that Jamaica's defence force was being made ready in case the community was asked for military assistance.

Small numbers of Caricom troops were involved in the US invasion of Grenada in 1983, which followed the murder of Maurice Bishop, the prime minister.

Eugenia Charles, prime minister of Dominica, who requested the 1983 invasion, said of the Trinidadian attempted coup: "We cannot allow this nonsense." Erskine Sandiford, prime minister of Barbados, said that his army was on alert, while Sir Lynden Pindling, prime minister of the Bahamas, pledged support without clarifying whether this included military help.



## Noriega's banker convicted

Tampa, Florida — The long-time personal banker of Manuel Noriega, the deposed Panamanian leader, was convicted yesterday with five others in a scheme to launder \$32 million in cocaine profits for the Medellín cartel.

Amjad Awan, the Miami-based assistant director of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International's Latin American division and one-time banker to Noriega, four other ex-employees of BCCI, and a Colombian businessman were convicted of conspiracy and money-laundering counts.

Prosecutors hailed the verdict as an important victory in the war on drugs, but it was unclear how the outcome would affect the US government's case against Noriega, who is facing US charges of drug trafficking. (AP)

## Former Austrian chancellor dies

Vienna — Bruno Kreisky, the former chancellor who gave neutral Austria a voice in world affairs during his 13-year rule, died yesterday at the age of 79.

Kreisky, who served as Socialist party chancellor from 1970 to 1983 and presided over the Socialist International, died after being treated for heart problems in a Vienna hospital, his doctor said. (Reuters)

## US serviceman jailed for rape

Rota, Spain — A military judge sentenced a US Navy lieutenant to seven years in prison after convicting him of raping a female officer on board ship at Cartagena, Spain. The judge, Captain Thomas Lawrence, also dismissed Lieutenant Robin Brown, aged 27, of Wyoming, from the navy.

Captain Lawrence said he hoped the sentence would express the naval community's "moral outrage and indignation" that such a sexual attack could take place against one of its female officers. Brown's defence attorneys said they planned to appeal against conviction and sentence. (AP)

Man in the news: Arthur Robinson

## High-handed ways lost leader his hard-won consensus

By ALAN TOMLINSON

THE three-and-a-half-year-old government of Trinidadian prime minister Arthur Robinson has been plagued with controversy over his aloof and autocratic leadership.

His multi-racial political coalition, the National Alliance for Reconstruction, soared to power in December 1986. It rode in on a wave of optimism that more open government could put an end to the corruption of the Afro-dominated People's National Movement (PNM) which had ruled for 30 years, and could save the nation from sharp economic decline.

Within months Mr Robinson was at loggerheads with the leading Indian members of his cabinet, whom he eventually sacked after their criticism became outspoken.

With national consensus for his economic austerity programme shattered, the 63-year-old prime minister's standing has been steadily eroded under a barrage of attacks about high-handed leadership and muddled planning.

With elections looming again, the soft-spoken native of the tranquil twin island of Tobago recently launched an anti-corruption campaign aimed at undermining the resurgent political hopes of the PNM.



Robinson: plans for a statue were last straw

Black Muslim militants who seized Mr Robinson and members of his government in an armed attack on parliament on Friday described as "the last straw" his announcement on Wednesday that he planned to spend half a million Trinidadian dollars (£6,500) on a statue to a late civil servant who had been a champion of honesty in government.

An Oxford-educated economist and lawyer, Mr Robinson began his political career with the PNM, rising through the party ranks to become number two under the late Dr Eric Williams.

He was foreign minister in 1970 when riots led to a state of emergency and a brief mutiny by troops.

After splitting from his party, Mr Robinson, of African descent, was chosen to lead the alliance which broke the PNM's lock on power, primarily because it was felt the Trinidadians were still not ready to elect a prime minister of East Indian extraction.

He embarked on an ambitious plan to lessen dependence on oil, attract foreign investors and cut government spending.

A traditional IMF prescription for the ailing economy resulted in wages slashed, taxes raised and government jobs axed.

An affable, greying man, Mr Robinson promised better ties with Trinidad and Tobago's Caribbean neighbours as well as a more open relationship with the media than had existed under the PNM.

Street protests erupted in the capital in June when hundreds of nurses from crisis-hit hospitals marched on the Red House, the parliament building in the city centre, where Mr Robinson and his colleagues were taken captive at the weekend.

Married with two children, Mr Robinson is an unostentatious leader who lists his hobbies as spending time by the sea, reading and relaxing in the countryside.

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# Mandela calls for an end to Pretoria 'hysteria'

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

SPEAKING at a rally to relaunch the South African Communist Party (SACP) yesterday, Nelson Mandela called on the government to abandon attempts to create new obstacles to political reform talks, due to resume next Monday, by whipping up anti-communist hysteria, adding that "because we have an urgent task to attain our emancipation, we insist that the talks must go on".

After discussions with his national executive, Mr Mandela, the African National Congress deputy president, is to meet President de Klerk on Wednesday for the second time in a week.

Yesterday, in a clear reference to Mr de Klerk's demand that Joe Slovo, the Communist party's secretary-

general and a member of the ANC executive, should be excluded from next week's talks, Mr Mandela said it was the ANC's desire that the Communist party, "like all other political formations in our country" should be active participants in the negotiation process.

At yesterday's mass rally, the communists' first in South Africa for 40 years, the party pledged its commitment to a peaceful negotiated settlement. Mr Slovo denounced the government's claims that the party was plotting armed insurrection as an attempt to break the alliance of the party and the ANC.

Mr Slovo, aged 64, and Mr Mandela, 72, were the main speakers at the rally in the 100,000-seat Soccer City stadium, near Soweto.

The official relaunching was attended by a disappointing 50,000, most of them black people.

Throughout the day police helicopters patrolled overhead and squads of riot police were drawn up outside.

For the first time the Communist party named its internal leadership, although real control will continue to be in the hands of the party's chief, Ronnie Kasrils, intelligence chief of Umkonto we Sizwe, the ANC's armed wing, who appeared at the rally despite being wanted by the police.

Last week in Johannesburg Mr Kasrils told journalists that he and Sathyaudranth "Mac" Maharaj had worked together to build up an ANC underground movement as insurance against the failure of constitutional talks. Mr Maharaj, also a member of the ANC executive and named as a member of the SACP internal leadership, is being held under security laws.

Yesterday, in his reference to the government's allegations of a planned insurrection by communist and ANC members, Mr Mandela said that "to suggest that these outstanding sons and daughters of our people harbour ideas of unilateral military action against the peace process is an insult".

Mr Slovo, in his speech, declared: "We, too, believe that a negotiated solution is in the interests of all South Africans, white and black. We have said over and over again that our party is committed both to the letter and spirit of the Groote Schuur Minute (the commitment to peaceful negotiation agreed by the government and the ANC at the Cape Town talks in May)".

Shortly before yesterday's rally, the authorities released extracts from computer messages which, it is claimed, outline plans for the alleged insurrection.

Reports here yesterday said some of the documents the police seized had been sent to the ANC offices in London and dealt with guerrilla training there. It was suggested that, if Mrs Thatcher were convinced that the documents were genuine and regarded the allegations as serious, the ANC could be forced to close its London offices.

## Police give details of 'plot' meeting

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN JOHANNESBURG

SELECTED extracts from computer messages which, it is claimed, detail plans for an armed insurrection by African National Congress/South African Communist Party guerrillas were released at the weekend by the South African authorities.

Security police said that a scribbled computer code found in a raid on an house in Durban enabled them to call up and print out some 4,000 pages of documents. They include the minutes of a meeting of senior Communist party members at Tongaat, on the coast north of Durban, on May 19 and 20, two weeks after the talks between the ANC and the government in Cape Town at which both sides pledged to seek peaceful solutions.

One of those attending the meeting, identified as Comrade Joe, is quoted as saying: "Those who do not sign a ceasefire are not bound by the terms of it." Another extract quotes Comrade Gene: "The ph (politburo) has said that we should not snuff out the armed struggle... The legal space now creates the possibility of this kind of uprising much more than ever before. With the prospect of building a self-defence structure - which becomes a people's militia under the guise of self-defence units - such a force is available should the talks go wrong or the right wing goes on the offensive."

The implication is that Comrade Joe is Joe Slovo. Nelson Mandela said on British television on Saturday night that Mr Slovo's passport showed he had left South Africa on May 15 and returned on May 21. In an interview on Channel Four's *The World This Week* programme, Mr Mandela said the Tongaat meeting was of ordinary cadres of the SACP and not a policy-making body.



Pot parade: Bangladesh children wading through floods to collect clean drinking water from a relief centre in Sraiganj, 65 miles from Dhaka, after wells were contaminated. Officials say 44 people died in flood accidents

## Singh's deputy hits out as Delhi feuds sharpen

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

THE prime minister of India, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, has come under unprecedented attack from his ambitious deputy, who called him weak and spineless, as the divided government moved into a new bout of potentially disastrous faction fighting.

Devi Lal, the deputy prime minister, seems to have decided on open warfare against Mr Singh. Power must move into the hands of those who deserve it, Mr Lal said.

Mr Singh has remained silent, but there are many who think the elderly Jat leader has gone too far. In addition to criticising the prime minister, he has openly accused two fellow cabinet ministers of corruption.

He made public his letter to Mr Singh levelling detailed accusations against the ministers, who believe Mr Lal is a serious embarrassment to the government and should go. "Immorality and impropriety are being committed under our very noses," the deputy prime minister said.

Behind the accusation, however, lies another piece of political intrigue. Mr Lal's allegations were based on a document since revealed as a forgery. If the *Indian Express* is to be believed, Mr Lal may have had the forgery made himself, presumably to back his campaign against the two ministers.

The document was supposedly written by Mr Singh in 1987. It was written on paper with the letterhead: Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Member of Parliament, 28 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi. Mr Singh did not move into that address until the following year. The prime minister has told Mr Lal he did not write the document. He is now anxious to establish who was responsible, and has reportedly set up an internal enquiry.

Mr Lal's principal cabinet foes are Arun Nehru, the commerce minister, and Arif Mohammad Khan, the energy

minister, both of whom led a recent spate of ministerial resignations aimed at forcing Mr Lal's son to step down as chief minister of Haryana state.

Mr Nehru, in turn, has become increasingly disenchanted with the prime minister and his handling of key issues such as Kashmir, Punjab and price rises. It is widely rumoured that he might switch back to the opposition Congress (I) party.

Mr Lal accused the right-wing Hindu nationalist group, the Bharatiya Janata party, of secretly "ganging up" with Mr Nehru and others to destabilise the coalition government. He said Mr Nehru was trying to make a deal with Rajiv Gandhi, the opposition leader.

Mr Gandhi has been watching the growing split in the National Front government, and has warned party workers to prepare for a snap election. He is trying to build a new popular image by making train journeys across India, ostensibly travelling second-class and eating with his fingers out of leaf plates.

He finds it difficult to communicate, however, since he speaks a textbook Hindi and does not readily understand regional variations of the language. He thus emphasises the image of aloofness he is trying to dispel.

He has promised that the party will hold elections in March to select its state, district and village officials - the first attempt to introduce democracy in 18 years. Top posts have always been filled by nomination or appointment, demoralising rank-and-file workers and leaving the party over-centralised.

GAUHATI: Separatists in the northeastern Indian state of Assam freed three hostages yesterday in exchange for the release of three jailed colleagues, police said.

They said H.K.L. Das, general manager of a government-owned oil refinery, his son, aged 21, and their driver were freed after 14 days' captivity. At the time of yesterday's prisoner-hostage swap, suspected militants killed a senior policeman, Superintendent Daulat Singh Negi, who was on a separatist hit list. His bodyguard also died. (Reuters)

But the military has been assuming a greater role in the province since substantially increasing its presence in June at the request of the provincial government.

More than 5,000 troops and 10,000 paramilitary forces have been deployed in Karachi alone, with thousands more in Hyderabad. The high-profile presence has brought a measure of peace on the streets, although the ceaseless tide of killings and kidnappings has not ebbed.

The army has long insisted that the police and civil courts are incapable of dealing with the strife. "We want constitutional powers to deal with the culprits effectively," a senior officer said. "Under the present set-up it is not possible for us to deal with all the kidnappings, killings and lootings."

The army has urged the government to invoke Article 245 of the constitution, under which full powers can be granted to the military to "act in aid of civil power", bypassing civilian courts if necessary. It wants power to conduct arrests, interrogations and trials.

Sind has an explosive mix of Pathans (10 per cent) from the North West Frontier, Punjabis (10 per cent), and Mohajirs (35 per cent). Most of the rest are Sindhis who live mostly in rural areas and now constitute barely 10 per cent of the urban population.

IN A scene that could have come from a gangster film, four mourners dropped the flowers they were holding at a New York funeral on Saturday and sprayed the crowd with machine-gun fire, wounding seven people.

The cemetery shooting in suburban Linden, New Jersey, capped a week in which violence in New York appeared to have entered a new phase. Three children were shot dead in separate incidents, hit by stray bullets from gunfights, and police reported that dealers in "crack" cocaine had taken to staging old-fashioned duels at dawn.

About 100 people were at the funeral of Vinh Vu, the leader of a

Chinatown gang called "Born to Kill", when the gunmen approached, apparently to pay their last respects.

"As they walked by the casket with a bouquet of flowers, they dropped them and opened fire," said Captain Raymond Beckman of the local police. The men used a shotgun and three Uzi automatics. Police said it was surprising that only seven were wounded.

Mr Vu was murdered in Manhattan early on Wednesday. Detectives said his "crew" was feuding with a Little Italy gang.

Meanwhile, Mayor David Dinkins and other officials attended the funeral of Veronica Corrales, aged nine, who was shot in the head in her parents' car in Brooklyn.

Two other children and two adults were also killed by stray bullets in the last four days from the wild gunfire that has become routine in parts of Brooklyn, the Bronx and Manhattan.

In the small Brooklyn district of East New York, 22 people were killed in the first three months of this year. Mayor Owens, the local congressman, called on the governor, Mario Cuomo, last week to send the National Guard to restore order. Local newspapers have exhausted the vocabulary of war to describe conditions inside the big Brooklyn and Bronx housing estates.

According to police, teenage "crack" dealers duel at dawn on roofs and in deserted yards. Opponents walk towards each other, guns down,

until each reaches a painted line. The lines are 20 yards apart. They are then free to fire any weapon and move in any direction. Referees observe behind a wall of concrete blocks. If a duellist raises his weapon before reaching the painted line, the referee shoots him.

The Brooklyn gun duels start among Jamaican "crack" dealers and have spread over the past month adding to the record murder rate in the city this year. Six people, on average, are killed every day.

Jimmy Breslin, the New York commentator, reported yesterday that "crack" dealers had met on Friday to agree that women, including those who are pregnant, would be allowed to take part in duels.

## Peking blow to Hong Kong passport plan

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN'S policy of giving Hong Kong residents the confidence to stay in the colony after it reverts to China in 1997 has been undermined by a sharp attack by Peking.

British ministers have argued for more than a year that key people would stay in the colony if they were given British passports as a form of insurance. But after a strongly worded statement from Peking, it seems likely the 50,000 Hong Kong residents to be given passports are likely to want to settle in Britain before the 1997 deadline.

Peking rejected overtures by Francis Maude, former Foreign Office minister of state, asking it to soften its objections to the British Nationality Bill, which completed its passage through Westminster last week.

After a friendly reception in Peking, Mr Maude flew home on Saturday believing he had made some progress. China had not changed its views but seemed to be putting less emphasis on the issue.

The Chinese statement contradicted this. Peking said it would not recognise the passports and would refuse to allow those holding them to be given British consular protection either on the mainland or in Hong Kong after 1997. The passports would not be valid for entering or leaving what will become the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong.

George Foulkes, Labour's spokesman on Asia, said yesterday: "It is a very great snub for Mr Maude. If there is any softening it is in Francis's brain, rather than in the Chinese attitude."

Labour has previously emphasised the risk that the 50,000 people and their families would settle in Britain. Mr Foulkes said yesterday Peking's statement made this not a risk but a near-certainty.

The government sought to play down China's reaction by saying it had been in response to a reporter's question and was not therefore a statement. It was, however, reported by the official New China News Agency, which reflects Chinese government policy.

Whitehall sources said no minister was prepared to comment on Peking's remarks and also said the statement contained nothing new. While this was true, ministers had privately acknowledged before the visit that what mattered was the tone of any Chinese statement.



Foulkes: saw statement as great snub to Maude

## Threat of Asean boat people ban averted

By ANDREW MCEWEN

A THREAT by Southeast Asian nations to stop Vietnamese boat people from landing in their countries has been temporarily averted, after a concession by the United States and an offer of help from the European Community.

But while the moves have bought time, the patience of the six-nation Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) remains close to breaking. The issue dominated three days of talks in Jakarta between Asean foreign ministers and the countries' main trade partners - the US, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Australia and the EC.

Further talks fail to produce an agreement, Asean may drop the principle of first asylum, which allows boat people to land pending resettlement. "The burden of boat people on first asylum countries is getting to the point where it is almost unbearable, politically and economically," Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, said.

Observers felt that the talks would have broken down but for a concession by James Baker, the US Secretary of State. Previously, Washington insisted that boat people should not be sent back to Vietnam without their consent, but Mr Baker widened this to include those who offer no physical resistance.

Britain, Hong Kong and the Asean countries have rejected this as a solution, but are ready to continue talking. They believe that the threat of forced repatriation is the only deterrent that will stop boat people leaving Vietnam.

Britain yesterday welcomed the EC offer to help pay for resettling those sent back. trip on Saturday by the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal.

Meanwhile, Kuwait said yesterday that it still hoped reconciliation talks with Iraq would go ahead and lead to a settlement of all differences between the two countries. A government spokesman in Kuwait quoted by the official Kuwait News Agency confirmed for the first time that Crown Prince Sheikh Saad al-Sabah, who is also prime minister, would lead Kuwait's delegation to the talks.

Diplomats said hardline Iraqi conditions that effectively asked Kuwait to accept Baghdad's claims on disputed territory and compensation for alleged financial losses were unacceptable to its smaller neighbour.

King Hussein of Jordan flew to Kuwait and Baghdad yesterday in a last-minute effort to save the talks after a similar

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## Jail protest over release of terrorists

Paris - The presidential pardon of a convicted Middle East terrorist provoked protest movements at four French prisons where inmates refused to return to their cells after exercises.

Five staff at Caen prison in Normandy were slightly injured in incidents sparked by the pardon, prison officials said. Several hundred inmates at other prisons also refused to return to their cells, but calm was restored by yesterday morning.

Officials said the prisoners protested at President Mitterrand's pardon on Friday of Anis Naccache and four accomplices, convicted of the 1982 failed assassination of the former British prime minister, Sir James Callaghan. (AP)

Peasants march Mexico City - Thousands of peasants arrived here at the end of a 10-day protest march to press demands for land and price supports for small farmers. Police said as many as 20,000 peasants joined the 185-mile trek from Poza Rica, Veracruz, on the country's Gulf coast. (Reuters)

Border ambush Sikkim - Indian security forces ambushed a group of Kashmiri militants crossing from Pakistan-held territory and killed 12, a spokesman said. He said that seven militants were also captured alive. (Reuters)

Peru pledges Lima - Alberto Fujimori was sworn in as president of Peru as troops and tanks guarded the capital against the threat of left-wing rebel attacks. Señor Fujimori announced plans to reverse a law that had nationalised private banks and to create a committee that would combat government corruption. (AFP)

Bishops protest Abidjan - Roman Catholic bishops in Ivory Coast issued a pastoral letter criticising widespread corruption. The bishops alleged that "immense riches" have been lost by mismanagement and diversion of public funds. (AP)

Freighter slick Athens - An oil slick 45 miles long and 30 ft wide was left in the wake of an Indian freighter off the coast of the Aegean Sea, the Greek merchant marine ministry said. The captain of the freighter, the *Damotari Coveri*, was arrested. (AFP)

## Israeli police arrest eight as beach bomb kills teenager

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN JERUSALEM

EIGHT Palestinians were detained by the Israeli police yesterday after a home-made pipe bomb exploded on a crowded Tel Aviv beach, killing a 17-year-old Canadian girl and wounding 18 other sunbathers.

The victim of Saturday's attack was Marnie Kimmelman, of Willowdale, near Toronto, who was with a Jewish tour group. She died after surgery for stomach wounds at Ichilov hospital, Tel Aviv. The 18 injured, including three from Miss Kimmelman's youth party, were released after treatment, but hospitals detained an Arab who was hit over the head in one of several attacks by revenge-seeking Israelis.

Saturday's home-made bomb was hidden in a beach bag placed between two chairs near a lifeguard station. One of the suspects was seen fleeing at the time. The bomb was the latest in a series that have exploded in Israel since May 20, the day an Israeli man opened fire on Arab workers, killing seven of them. Arab militants vowed to avenge the deaths.

Miss Kimmelman was the fourth foreign national to die in violence stemming from the Palestinian revolt against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where all eight suspects come from.



Beach of mourning: friends of Marnie Kimmelman, killed by a terrorist bomb, remember her yesterday

## Gun fever rages in summertime New York

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

IN A scene that could have come from a gangster film, four mourners dropped the flowers they were holding at a New York funeral on Saturday and sprayed the crowd with machine-gun fire, wounding seven people.

The cemetery shooting in suburban Linden, New Jersey, capped a week in which violence in New York appeared to have entered a new phase. Three children were shot dead in separate incidents, hit by stray bullets from gunfights, and police reported that dealers in "crack" cocaine had taken to staging old-fashioned duels at dawn.

About 100 people were at the funeral of Vinh Vu, the leader of a

Chinatown gang called "Born to Kill", when the gunmen approached, apparently to pay their last respects.

"As they walked by the casket with a bouquet of flowers, they dropped them and opened fire," said Captain Raymond Beckman of the local police. The men used a shotgun and three Uzi automatics. Police said it was surprising that only seven were wounded.

Mr Vu was murdered in Manhattan early on Wednesday. Detectives said his "crew" was feuding with a Little Italy gang.

Meanwhile, Mayor David Dinkins and other officials attended the funeral of Veronica Corrales, aged nine, who was shot in the head in her parents' car in Brooklyn.

Two other children and two adults were also killed by stray bullets in the last four days from the wild gunfire that has become routine in parts of Brooklyn, the Bronx and Manhattan.

In the small Brooklyn district of East New York, 22 people were killed in the first three months of this year. Mayor Owens, the local congressman, called on the governor, Mario Cuomo, last week to send the National Guard to restore order. Local newspapers have exhausted the vocabulary of war to describe conditions inside the big Brooklyn and Bronx housing estates.

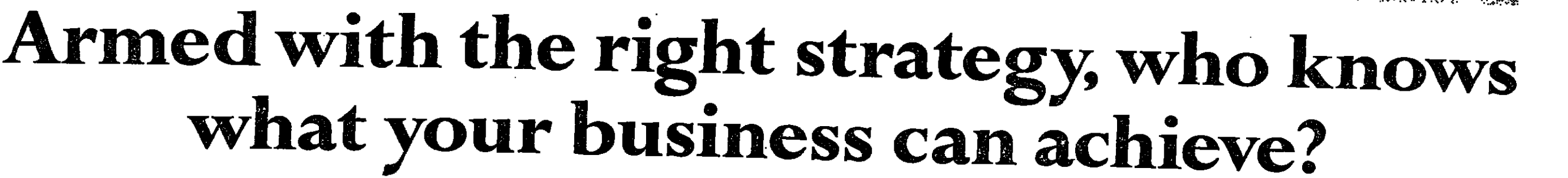
According to police, teenage "crack" dealers duel at dawn on roofs and in deserted yards. Opponents walk towards each other, guns down,

until each reaches a painted line. The lines are 20 yards apart. They are then free to fire any weapon and move in any direction. Referees observe behind a wall of concrete blocks. If a duellist raises his weapon before reaching the painted line, the referee shoots him.

The Brooklyn gun duels start among Jamaican "crack" dealers and have spread over the past month adding to the record murder rate in the city this year. Six people, on average, are killed every day.

Jimmy Breslin, the New York commentator, reported yesterday that "crack" dealers had met on Friday to agree that women, including those who are pregnant, would be allowed to take part in duels.





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# Thwarting the Labour guns

Ronald Butt

The shrinking of Labour's lead in the opinion polls underlines the fact that the politicians have left Westminster with the prospects for the general election wide open. Minor embarrassments of one sort or another have followed the government to the brink of the recess and the all-important constraint of inflation still overhangs Mrs Thatcher's future.

Yet Labour is still not fully trusted and faces in Mrs Thatcher the most remarkable combination of conviction with political flexibility since the war. Her ability to temper her principles with whatever shifts of position she thinks necessary to maintain her hold on power is quite exceptional. This is not ignoble power grabbing for its own sake. It reflects rather a missionary spirit which persuades her that the best person to do what has to be done whatever it happens to be. She has something of the same spirit of being called to the job, adopting whatever improvisations are necessary, as animated Simon de Montfort and Oliver Cromwell. What she is persuaded is right to be done is right to be done.

None of this diminishes her attachment to the basic market principles for which she took over the Tory leadership. Temperamentally she needs to work from firm rules and to have around her those who reinforce them with evidence and dogma. But she is not in thrall to them. The distancing of 10 Downing Street over the weekend from the anathemas pronounced by Sir Alan Walters against the European exchange rate mechanism illustrates the point.

Mrs Thatcher has now genuinely let herself be persuaded by the weight of her cabinet colleagues' opinion that Britain must still wait for "the time to be right", that is no longer a simple escape clause. Sir Alan is therefore simply being awkward in continuing to recite his creed. Mrs Thatcher's attitude is reminiscent of an episode shortly after she first gained power when she advised a questioner on a particular topic to talk to a certain industrialist who was then much in favour. A couple of years later, when the opinion of that industrialist was put to her, she was dismissive, remarking simply: "He only sings one tune."

Contrary to appearances, singing one tune is not her own practice. She can change key, improvise and add counterpoint to a degree which subordinates the main theme if that is necessary. That is good Tory practice. Alistair Home's biography of Harold Macmillan describes how that prime minister's father-in-law, the old Whiggish Duke of Devonshire, grumbled on the grouse-moor: "These damned grouse, they won't fly straight like a lot of Tories!" But there is no merit for a political party in lining up neatly for the benefit of the enemy's guns, and Mrs Thatcher is Tory enough not to do

it. Conservatives know that there are no final answers in politics, only temporary solutions which bring new problems. It is this pragmatism, with Mrs Thatcher adding her gift of willpower to the cabinet consensus on responding to current challenges, that constitutes Mr Kinnock's biggest danger.

His own party is of a very different sort. Its roots have always been nourished by an ideology which has been systematically demolished over the past three or four years. Almost the entire output of information from Labour has been designed to reassure the voting public about what it would not do. It would not renationalise (or at least, not so as to be noticed), would not restore the trade unions' power over workers, would not leave the European Community (but would be more European than the Tories), would not impose controls over capital or industry and would not unilaterally renounce the nuclear deterrent.

Perhaps most important in electoral terms, it would not add to the taxes of the majority. Or would it? In reality, it hardly seems credible for Labour to outbid the Tories on the public services — which is its main point of attraction — without either putting up taxes in some form or another for those who are not, by any objective test, rich (those earning just plus or minus £20,000), or by causing inflationary pressures. If anything, the inflationary constraints troubling Mrs Thatcher will pose even greater difficulties for Labour, and much ambiguity still hangs over its intentions to make life better by higher public spending.

Of all Labour's potential commitments, only one seems quite clear: the return to the rates in place of the poll tax. But although the poll tax was misbegotten and remains unpopular, the rates in their day were unpopular too. Who, therefore, is to say whether Labour will gain or lose more on balance by this commitment, which will probably help mostly those who are already committed to the party, while alienating many floaters who find that under the poll tax they are marginally better off?

Above all, there still exists in the town halls and on Labour benches active representatives of the old Labour party who resent the dismantling of socialism, whether in their own party or in Eastern Europe. The Tories have no equivalent of the enemy within to disturb their image, though they do have a risk of splitting on principle over Europe.

Mrs Thatcher therefore still holds the initiative. Though Labour has decided what it must do, it is still unsure about what it dare do. The Tories will not fly straight to make targets for Labour's guns (their troubles have made them anything but suicidal) and Mrs Thatcher and her new cabinet consensus still have the potential for a fourth victory.

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

I still can't believe it. Ever since I read it I have been searching for another interpretation. Was it meant ironically? Could it have been taken as a sad comment on our times? But no, I have looked at the thing from every angle, and I can reach no conclusion other than that the following article, which appeared in one of Britain's major newspapers, was intended as a serious report to be taken straight. It is quoted here in full:

**CLINT'S REAL LIFE BRUSH WITH DEATH**  
Clint Eastwood came within seconds of death in a bizarre fatal accident on a Los Angeles film location. The 59-year-old star, who was directing and co-starring in the film *The Rookie*, was almost hit by a window cleaner who plunged to his death from the roof of a nearby building.

A production executive said: "Just a second after Clint stepped away, the guy on the roof fell and landed right on the spot where he had been standing. I can't see how he could have survived the impact if the guy had hit him."

And that was all. It reminded me of Seldon, the horse which was not killed in the Hyde Park bombing when several guardsmen were. A biography of this horse has been written, and, out to pasture, he is not visited by the public. "Never Mind the Titanic," runs the familiar graffiti, "what news of the iceberg?"

**RSPCA SLAMS ROYAL CRUELTY TO HORSES**

Equestrians were divided last night in the wake of sharp RSPCA criticism of military practices which left at least one horse unaccounted for after the Battle of Bosworth Field on Tuesday.

Evidence is mounting that its rider, King Richard III of Tower Hamlets, abandoned the beast when it got into difficulties. According to one eyewitness report, Richard, 39, was seen wandering in a confused state, muttering: "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!"

"He had shamefully abused one horse already," said angry RSPCA officials. "All he seemed to care about was where he could get another. This only strengthens our argument for a compulsory horse registration scheme."

**DESERT BUSHFIRE**  
Egyptian police are still trying to solve the riddle of a bush which was found burning over the weekend, threatening surrounding scrubland.

According to one Israeli source, Moses, the bush "spontaneously ignited". However, sources close to Pharaoh discount the rumour. They say: "It is highly irresponsible to engage in supernatural title-tattle at a time when the scrub is under-dry after the recent drought and plague of locusts. This blaze could have spread. Setting fire to bushes is no way to make political capital."

**MISSING ASP SOUGHT**  
Anxious animal-lovers are this morning refusing to call off the search for a pet snake accidentally released after a domestic incident in Alexandria.

Red-faced zoo experts told of the mix-up in which the creature was apparently concealed in a basket of figs and smuggled away by a clown acting on an assignment. "We are talking about an endangered viper," said one conservationist. "They don't eat figs. And it is just not good enough to call the species 'pretty worm of Niles' as this ignorant woman, Cleopatra, is reported to have done before clapping it to her bosom. Bombs can be fatal to these asp."

**ARROW FOUND**  
Hastings, Thursday. An arrow has been discovered in an unusual location. The missile, which belonged to a French tourist, M. Guillaume, on a day-trip from Normandy, has been returned to its delighted owner. "I am très content to 'ave this cherished flèche back in my quiver," said an overjoyed M. Guillaume. "It has — 'ow do you say? — sentimental appeal."

The arrow was found stuck in the face of the late Harold Saxton, of no fixed address.

Michael Dynes, transport correspondent, suggests a compromise in the rail freight dispute

# Mainline thrust at the juggernaut

With the Channel tunnel due to link the British and continental road and rail networks three years from now, the spectre of a big increase in heavy lorry traffic on our already congested motorways is worrying a growing number of politicians, industrialists and local authorities.

They fear that the development of Europe's trans-continental rail freight distribution system will stop at Folkestone, where, because of government reluctance to sanction sufficient public investment in new railway infrastructure, freight brought into Britain by rail will be switched to road.

According to these critics, Britain will then become paralysed by traffic jams, scorned by its continental counterparts and deserted by those businesses able to relocate on the continent, until it is finally marginalised on the fringe of Europe.

Although such warnings may be tinged with a little hyperbole, there will certainly be a big increase in cross-Channel freight. The European Community now accounts for about 60 per cent by value of all Britain's imports and exports, more than 90 per cent of which is moved to and from the ports by

road. The single market will lead to a further increase in EC trade which could put an intolerable strain on Britain's motorways.

To provide through freight services to and from continental destinations, British Rail plans to invest £310 million in electric locomotives and freight wagons and to upgrade existing lines. With this investment, BR hopes to capture 6.7 per cent of the market, doing away with 400,000 lorry journeys per year.

The problem is that Britain's loading gauge, which governs the height and width of the loads that trains can take through tunnels, under bridges and past lineside structures, is considerably smaller than on the continent. So continental freight will have to be transported in smaller units if it is to run on British lines. One partial solution is to put smaller wheels on the wagons, enabling BR to use continental-sized freight wagons.

Although presenting other technical problems — excessive track friction, weight restrictions and dangers from braking at speed — this would be better than doing nothing at all, but does not address the problem of greater wagon width. So even if smaller wheels were adopted, BR could still lose

freight traffic to the roads. Privately, BR officials admit they are prisoners of history, and victims of the government's stringent investment requirements.

Railway lines in Kent — where loading gauge difficulties are particularly acute — were built on the cheap, and because BR always expected to remain isolated from continental railways, there seemed little point in changing them.

Exasperated by what is widely seen as the government's failure to take advantage of the Channel tunnel by equipping Britain with a high-speed passenger line between Folkestone and London, together with new freight lines built on a gauge that accommodates continental traffic, John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, last week outlined a £5 billion rail scheme, designed to spread the benefits of the tunnel throughout Britain.

The proposals were immediately denounced by Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, as being "highly expensive and hugely uneconomic". Admittedly, the proposals were short on detail. No revenue forecasts were provided, and the absence of a cost breakdown led some observers to suspect the project could just as

easily end up with a price tag of £25 billion as £5 billion.

However, Mr Prescott's proposals did strike a chord among industry and commerce, whose spokesmen are increasingly concerned that the absence of long-term transport planning will place Britain, especially outside the south-east, at a serious disadvantage to its continental competitors. In the words of one transport analyst: "BR does not set policy, the government does, and it doesn't."

Between Mr Parkinson's rigid adherence to free-market principles and Mr Prescott's demand for billions of pounds of investment in railway infrastructure, there lies a third possibility, hitherto overlooked by the participants in the road-rail debate. According to BR's own calculations, the cost of converting to French gauge the existing lines between Folkestone and London, and the east and west coast main lines to Edinburgh and Glasgow, is £600 million.

But this cost would be too large for BR to justify commercially. Even if it were allowed to breach the 8 per cent return on investment demanded by the Treasury, investment costs would still have

to be passed on to customers, forcing rail freight prices up, thus pushing freight back on to the roads again. Conversion could occur only if it was funded by the taxpayer, and this is prohibited by section 42 of the Channel Tunnel Act.

Making such a project work would require a radical change in government attitudes towards the railways. BR has to provide a service that will be sufficiently cheap and reliable to persuade manufacturers to use freight trains rather than drive on-drive off shuttle trains. That means making key lines compatible with continental gauges. The prize for BR could be the total loads of one million lorry journeys to and from the tunnel a year, against its present modest target of 400,000.

The project would have to be paid for by government, possibly with some assistance from Brussels. But that is appropriate, for the public interest is involved. It would provide a more cost-effective and environmentally sensitive way of reducing motorway congestion and promoting regional access to the continental rail network than either the action or over-commitment currently on offer.

## Adding the echo of a 1952 murder trial to his armoury, Bernard Levin points an accusing finger at Britain's much-vaunted police and judiciary

I remember the Craig-Bentley case for a number of reasons, but one is dominant: I do not exaggerate when I say that it significantly helped to shape my life and work. At the time of the events, which were late 1952, I was just starting my career as a journalist, but so little footing did I have that I was not at all certain that I had found my métier, or even, if I had, whether I wanted to pursue it.

The seed which the case planted for me might have borne fruit in one of many professions, and of course there is no need to make such a connection at all; many people, following the case, must have had an identical reaction, without any continuing effect. But from that day forth, I have never allowed myself to believe in the myth — perpetuated in and by our legal process — of the unstained, unblemished Olympian judge, raised high above the courtroom to seek justice and promulgate it. In the Craig-Bentley case, so shameless was the bias of the judge (Lord Chief Justice Goddard), not only in his summing-up but in his entire handling of the proceedings, that my image of the Bench was transformed.

Silly people, lawyers mostly, say that I hate the Bar and the Bench alike. I hate neither; but since 1952 I have looked at both with a profound scepticism and whenever I feel the scepticism wavering, I recall the sickening eulogy which Denning pronounced from the bench, *obiter*, at the time of Goddard's death in 1971, and the scepticism bleeds afresh. (The scepticism needed no encouragement when Lord Donaldson raised that delightful cloud of implausible composites to avoid being questioned by the May committee on the Maguire case.) I had now better explain what all this is about.

Christopher Craig, though only 16, was a hardened villain; Derek Bentley, who was 19 and border-

line mentally defective, was very much under Craig's thumb. They went to rob a warehouse; someone saw them and called the police. Bentley gave himself up at once, and from then on was in custody. Craig drew a revolver, and a gun-battle with the police ensued; one of the officers was shot dead.

Although Bentley was under arrest throughout, and had no gun, he was charged with murder along with Craig, largely because it was said that he shouted "Let him have it" to Craig, thus encouraging Craig to kill. There was a counter-argument for the meaning of the words; instead of the slang use of the term, it could be held that Bentley was urging Craig to surrender the weapon. In any case, Bentley denied saying the words at all. Both were convicted.

The death penalty was then still in force; Craig was below the age at which criminals could be executed, but Bentley was a year over it, and was sentenced to death. It was widely assumed that the sentence would be commuted; even Goddard recommended clemency. But the home secretary was the dreadful Maxwell Fyfe, and Bentley was hanged.

Many books have been written about the case; there was even a play, by Ludovic Kennedy. (I was watching *Ludo* over the head the other day, on the subject of euthanasia, but my admiration for his work in righting judicial wrongs is unqualified.) Gradually, as more and more has come to light, it has begun to seem that Bentley's hanging was a gross miscarriage of justice. There is now more evidence that Bentley did not say the vital but ambiguous words; more important, it is claimed that the bullet which killed PC Miles could not have fitted Craig's gun, but could have been fired from a police revolver, thus turning murder into a tragic and terrible accident.

I dwell on this 37-year-old



wrong for a reason. Though Bentley is beyond any more pain, his sister, supported by the forensic critics, has now presented the case to the Home Office, seeking, with fresh evidence, posthumous rehabilitation for the hanged man.

My regular readers will know that I hold the belief that there is no act so outrageous, no cover-up so shameful, no concealment of the truth so indefensible, that the Home Office would shrink from it. If you think that that is coming it a bit strong, read a few of the books about the Timothy Evans case. (*Ludo* wrote one of those, too; the home secretary, when it became clear that John Christie had committed the murders for which Evans had been hanged,

was Maxwell Fyfe, who presided over a cover-up.) There were people in the Home Office at that time who should have faced prosecution, for the crime of perverting the course of justice.

So I do not hold out great hopes for the Bentley family and their pitiful quest. I cannot, of course, comment on the *Randall-Pottle* case, because it is still going on, but I can remind you that earlier in the proceedings, when the defence needed a document which the Home Office was trying to keep hidden, David Waddington, the home secretary, had to be ordered by the judge to produce it. That sort of conduct is what the Bentleys are up against; it would not surprise me in the least if the

## Kinnock's yen to get up and go

Because the headlines were dominated by the Ridley affair and the release of Daphne Parish from an Iraqi jail, Neil Kinnock was denied the publicity mileage he hoped for during his recent trip to Washington. Now, as the suspicion spreads abroad that Mrs Thatcher might not be eternally invincible after all, he is looking for another field to conquer. But where?

Russia is the obvious place for a high-profile visit in which Kinnock could spread his international-statesman wings before the world's television cameras. But that is just not on. President Gorbachev's problems are piling up on so many fronts he would barely have time to shake Kinnock by the hand and ask after his good friend at Number Ten.

Looking further east, though, is one country which Kinnock aides consider ideal for his purpose and where discreet hints are already being dropped: Japan. Kinnock is keen to meet the prime minister, Toshiki Kaifu, and business leaders to discuss Japanese investment in Britain. Japanese firms already employ 9,000 people in Wales, 500 of them in his own Islwyn constituency. To come back with even a hint that another few billion yen might soon be on the way would give a boost to Labour's still substantial but declining lead over the Tories.

The omens for a visit are good. The Japanese press, influenced by the way President Bush received him as a potential prime minister, is taking a closer interest in

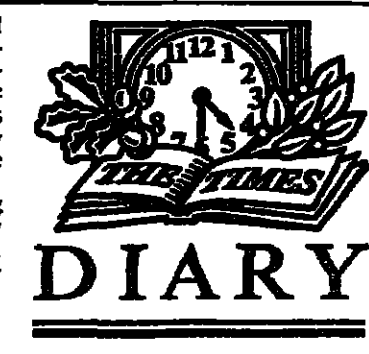
Labour's economic policies, and Kinnock personally. David Morris, of the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute, says: "The Japanese are a naturally curious people. They would like to know more about the man and what he stands for."

There is, though, one stumbling block. However curious they may be, they have yet to invite him. Come on, boy, ring the embassy and put on that Welsh charm. There could be an invitation in the post tomorrow.

**China dolls**

Whether Kinnock makes it or not, Avon will soon be calling further afield. The American cosmetics giant famous for its Avon Lady is now recruiting 3,000 women — with a target of 6,000 by the end of the year — to knock on some of China's millions of doors.

With Avon ladies well established in other Asian countries, including Taiwan, bastion of the Chinese nationalists, the company



foresees no problem in hiring its hard-sell ladies — "the Chinese are natural merchants" — or persuading Chinese womanhood that its products are one manifestation of western decadence they cannot be without.

Initially, China's Avon ladies will tote a mere 50 products, as opposed to the 600 that those in the West have on offer; though the number will gradually increase. It all goes to show that despite Tiananmen Square, China is experiencing changes that are not just cosmetic.

**Short-changed**

More drama in the usually quiet world of chess. If Britain produced two potential Wimbledon champions — unlikely it is true, but just suppose — and they were drawn against each other in the first round not once but two years in succession, there would be a row of McEnroe-style proportions. But that is what has happened in the world chess finals, in which Britain has two representatives, grandmasters Nigel Short and Jon Speelman. The last time they at least got beyond the preliminary

round before the World Chess Federation brought them face to face. "This time it's even worse, it's the last 14, as opposed to the last eight," says Speelman, who won the last showdown before losing to Jan Timman of Holland.

The tournament pairings are determined by the federation on current world ratings, but Speelman believes another system should be adopted to keep national representatives apart. Raymond Keene, the *Times* chess correspondent, says: "It's ludicrous. If this were any other sport there would be a national quota. Now that Keene has delivered his dossier on the suspected missing murder victim, he might perhaps lean on the British Chess Federation as a first step to an international campaign."

● The news that the government is to cut British armed forces in Germany by 50 per cent will come as no surprise to the Adam Smith Institute, which recommended such cuts in September 1983. At the time the prime minister said the Institute was very important, but "it does not decide British policy". In the end it seems to.

**Rattling skeleton**

Will the elevation of the arch-wet Sir George Young to the government whips office inspire the very backbone rebellion his promotion was intended to avoid? Young's move was the biggest surprise of the reshuffle, and was seen by some MPs as an olive branch to Tory poll-tax rebels. But Young has also been noted for his strong attacks on the government's failure to uprate child benefit in line with inflation.

Many Tory backbenchers are now reacquainting themselves with Young's speeches to see how they can improve their own promotion prospects. They include Michael Brown, renowned for his mischievous sense of humour, who sought out Young the other day to congratulate him — adding: "I am so convinced by your arguments on child benefit that next time we fail to uprate it, I shall naturally vote against the government." Young's reaction, alas, is unknown.

**Eastwardly mobile**

The free market in all its manifestations is taking hold in Russia. In September the Almar Theatre Company is taking to Moscow an updated production of Mayakovsky's 1928 play *The Bedbug*, portraying a type still to be found by the drove in the hard-pressed city. "Our version of Mayakovsky's play is set in the present," says Helena Uren, director of the company. "Prisypkin is a yuppie. He is a member of the Beatles fan club and very keen on clothes. But he's a bit gauche. He often wears two ties and hasn't quite got his act together."

The play charts Prisypkin's progress, his love of everything western, and his marriage to a manicurist. "But our version is very true to Mayakovsky's original satire. We're waving a sign to the Russians, warning them not to embrace yuppieism. It's a modern morality play," says Uren. The play will be performed for two weeks in English at the Moscow University Theatre. Whether the Russians will get the message is a matter for conjecture.

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# Techniques of great note



Class lesson: teacher Cathy Elliot working with a group of young string players from Olga Primary School at Bow in east London

Nobody in their right mind would give violins to a class of 35 six-year-olds and expect anything but pandemonium. If only half the six-year-olds had English as a first language, the confusion would be compounded. The past ten years have proved that assumption wrong and 13 schools in one of the more disadvantaged parts of London provide the evidence. The violins came to Tower Hamlets when the String Teaching Project was conceived to make music experience available to every primary school child, not just an auditioned élite or an interested minority.

The project relies on weekly class teaching by a team of five specialist musicians. The team leader has three helpers. Group lessons are supported by back-up lessons given by one teacher to groups of about six children.

The youngest children prepare for string playing by joining in singing and movement games and simple percussion. At the age of six or seven, the children are presented with instruments and music-making begins in earnest. The first lessons aim to establish freedom of movement and how to hold the instrument and bow. Open strings are used to play simple rhythms that the

A group of teachers in a multi-ethnic area believes it has devised a method of music teaching that involves neither Suzuki nor personal tuition. Susan Sturrock tunes in

children copy from the team leader. Verbal explanations are few as helpers move around the class demonstrating by touch rather than word.

Learning depends on listening, so playing in the earliest stages is often by ear. Reading music is introduced using a central chart, focusing the children's attention on a single note.

The repertoire is attractive. Tunes such as "Cowboy Chorus" and "Hoe Down" are great favourites. Several teachers have also developed their own material, which has been published.

Teaching musical instruments to groups rather than individuals is not new. The Suzuki method, for instance, relies on group teaching, but that, according to Robert Neden, Tower Hamlets' project manager, is where the similarity ends. "The Suzuki system is pretty middle-class," he says. "It is teacher-dependent and appeals to those who like a frame-

work. We encourage our children to become independent, to use their brains as well as their fingers."

"I can honestly say that I get a real thrill from hearing a 'cave-man' quartet of absolute beginner string players struggling through a bit of ensemble music, knowing that they will learn as much from that as from any of us."

The differences between the Suzuki method and the Tower Hamlets approach is even more fundamental. Sheila Nelson, Europe's most celebrated string teacher and a consultant to the project, says: "We begin with broad, sweeping movements, which we then refine. We work towards achieving a natural freedom of movement."

Olga Primary School in Bow has been a member of the project for nine years and all its 230 children are involved. The oldest 120 play violins, cello and mini-basses.

Thirteen languages are spoken and only 60 per cent of the pupils have English as a first language.

Dinah Smith, the head, recalls her first encounter with the project five years ago. "I walked into the hall to take assembly," she says. "Instead of the sea of inquisitive faces I had expected, I found the place full of little string players engrossed in their music."

"The effects of the project are felt throughout the curriculum. Literacy, physical co-ordination, social integration and self-esteem all benefit from the work of the team in this school."

London University's Institute of Education praises the project, but points out the need for specialist teacher training. Funding cuts mean Mr Neden has trained no new staff for two years.

Ms Nelson, the project's staunchest champion, says it will be a disgrace if inadequate funding ends the work in Tower Hamlets. She adds: "The government provides for the cream of young musicians, but is not giving every child in every school an equal chance to experience instrumental playing at first hand."

● The Tower Hamlets String Teaching Project: A Research Report. Swainwick and Jarvis. London: University Institute of Education, March 1990.

Who examines the examiners, and why does marking take so long?

## Checking on your markers

After 18 months of deliberation and pencil markings, Stuart Luker is under pressure. The man whose decisions will affect the final A-level grades of 13,000 economic students, is being cross-examined.

At the Associated Examining Board in Guildford, Surrey, Mr Luker has been presenting his final gradings for paper 2, economics (data response) to the board's awarding committee. As assistant chief examiner and creator of the paper, he appreciates the importance of his decisions. "We are dealing with 17 to 18 year-olds in examination conditions which are often hot and unpleasant," he says. "There will not be any perfect answers, and I have to adjust standards accordingly."

This summer, the board and its sister organisation for GCSE exams, the Southern Examining Group, have received two million scripts from more than a million candidates. By Friday this week, all papers should have been marked, checked eight times and filed, after a long procedure involving subject officers, "moderators", committees and examiners.

Mr Luker is present at the inception and conclusion of the process. In March last year, he started the formulation of his fifth economic data response paper. By drawing up a series of graphs and accompanying statistical information, he hoped to test students' grasp of economic principle once more. The marked papers lie before the awarding committee, which assesses Luker's recommendations for each grade.

David Eales, one of three committee members, says: "We are trying to work it out from years of experience. We have to ensure that the person who took last year's exam would achieve the same result in this year's."

The board and the Southern Examining Group have been criticised for the handling of result appeals. This month, it was revealed that an examiner had been dismissed after wrongly downgrading children from a school in Avon.

George Turnbull, communications officer for the group and the board, admits that a formal apology has been sent to the school, but claims the marking procedures are virtually full-



Sorting exam "scripts": George Turnbull and helpers

proof. An officer and a chief examiner are placed in charge of each subject, in which they are either teachers or graduates. The original exams are checked for their level of difficulty by a moderator. Each junior examiner is carefully scrutinised and the papers discussed at every stage by a series of committees.

After the exams are set in June, each examiner has three weeks to mark up to 350 scripts. Junior examiners will receive only 150. Once the grades are settled by Mr Luker and his conferees, they are put on computer and sent to groups of schools and colleges.

Requests for a re-mark have to be made by the beginning of October. Mr Turnbull points out that of 2,813 such appeals for GCSE last year, only 320 were eventually upgraded. Papers are never downgraded.

For all its network of qualified committees, the board can offer

some less-than-sophisticated solutions to the rigours of marking. The board hires about 300 university students to check that total marks given by examiners on each section tally with those written in the script.

In the basement of board headquarters at Surrey University, the students work up to a 12-hour day for three months to ensure each paper is hand-checked eight times. Neil Bridge, the head of scripts, says students are carefully trained, but are prone to boredom.

As Mr Luker reaches the end of his two-day grading negotiations upstairs, it is clear the marking game can take its toll. At the far end of the checking, room, a student yawns and slumps over the examination papers he is checking, perhaps secure in the knowledge that someone, somewhere, will take the blame.

TOM GILES

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The Board invites applications from persons who have:

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To obtain a copy of the position description please contact Elvie Gothard Executive Secretary to the CAE Board on Telephone (03) 652 0635.

Applications close on 3rd September, 1990 and should be forwarded, marked "CONFIDENTIAL", to:

The Chairman, Council of Adult Education,  
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# Safety lesson the parents must learn

Contrary to popular belief, pupils are not automatically insured against injury while at school. Anne-Marie Sapsted looks at the risks

Parents drop their children at the school gates each morning in the expectation that they will be at least as safe as they are at home. Mostly, that is true. But about two million children a year suffer injuries requiring hospital treatment, and as the breadth of activities on offer in education increases, more families risk losing out on financial aid and compensation in the event of a child's injury.

Though private schools have acted to solve the problem, most state schools, which have nine million children in their charge, have not. If serious injuries occur to a child during school time, parents may face enormous financial burdens. Recent court cases have demonstrated that the insurance liability of schools is limited to accidents where it can be proved that teachers were negligent by, for instance, failing to provide adequate supervision or reasonable safeguards.

The rise in the number of school accidents was highlighted at a conference at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Buckinghamshire, attended by educationists, parents' groups, safety and sporting organisations, and legal and insurance experts.

Douglas Stewart, a litigation lawyer and member of the Spinal Injuries Association, says: "In the past few years, it has become the norm for children at private schools to be automatically covered by insurance, but, unfortunately, the message is not getting through to state schools."

"We have been pressing the government and local authorities to make parents aware of this. Parents appear to believe that once their children are in school, they are in a safe environment. The facts show this is not so."

"If parents knew how difficult it was to win a case against a school, particularly for sporting injuries, most would opt for the sort of cheap policy that would provide substantial compensation without the need to prove blame."

Dr John Silver, head of the spinal unit at Stoke Mandeville, became aware of the problem several years when there was an epidemic of rugby injuries. "Two of my own children were playing rugby," he says, "and the first thing to do was to get them insured."

Dr Silver's pioneering work in the field of sporting injuries has led to changes in the rules of rugby and to the introduction of insurance cover by the Rugby Union for all players, including children.

Gina Borrer, of Brown Shipley, the insurance broker which organised the Stoke Mandeville conference and which specialises in insurance policies for schools, said that though more than half a million state school children were covered, fewer than 90,000 in state schools had taken out such policies.

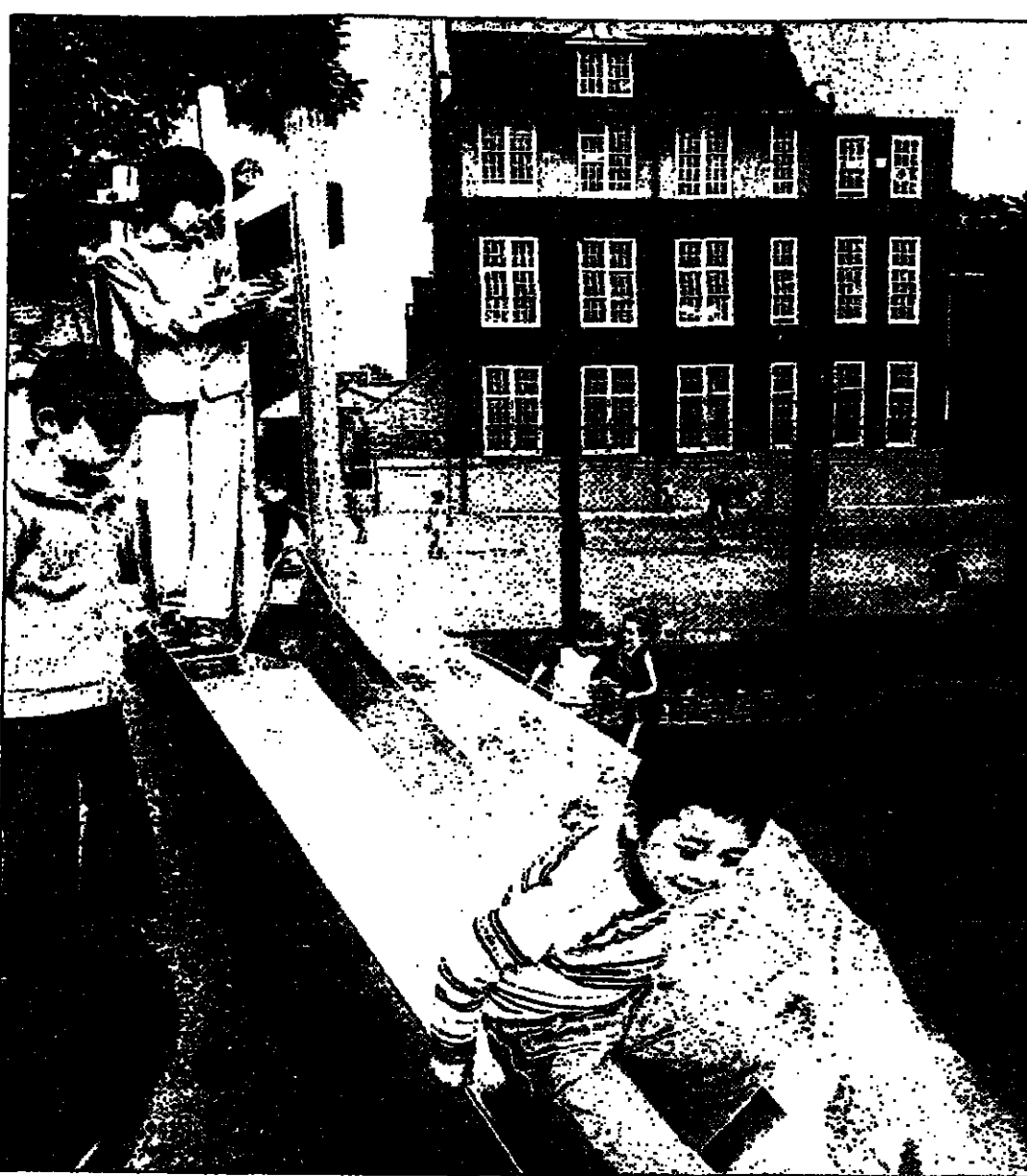
A difficulty is that while private school managers can opt for policy as an organisation and add a small amount to school fees to pay for this, the burden falls to state schoolchildren's parents to make individual arrangements.

For a school of a minimum of 200 pupils, basic insurance cover would be £6 a head, which would give maximum benefit of up to £100,000. For little more than £2 a month, a parent can take out a policy on a child which would give 24-hour, year-round cover and maximum benefits of £200,000, for accidents at home, school or on holiday abroad.

The company's own survey of 1,000 claims arising from accident at school shows that sports injuries account for 40 per cent of the total.

The government and local authorities were criticised at the conference for not alerting parents. A Department of Education and Science official said it was a matter for each local education authority or parent. A DES publication, "Safety in Outdoor Education", gives guidelines for special school trips and athletic activities.

David Whitbread, under-sec-



Playing safe. If a child is hurt during school time, is adequate insurance cover always available?

retary for education at the Association of County Councils, says the question of insurance crops up more and more. "One issue is whether the whole community should contribute to insurance cover for children. It would add another million or so to the budget at a time when finances are stretched. The best advice for parents is to get general insurance cover for their children."

The National Confederation for Parent-Teacher Associations (NCPTA) has long campaigned for the introduction of such schemes into schools. George Whiting, the NCPTA's insurance officer, says the schemes are neglected by local authorities and teachers.

Mr Whiting knows of only two authorities, Devon and Nottingham, where the education authority has made a point of spel-

ling out the dangers for parents and recommending insurance policies or the NCPTA for more information.

"Several companies are trying to break into the schools market with cheap schemes, but when you examine them, they stipulate restrictions. For example, certain sports are excluded, or there is not 24-hour cover, or the schemes do not cover children for holidays abroad. You have to read the small print carefully."

"One company has settled claims totalling about £5 million in the past four or five years. Forty claims have been settled within the past three years, of which five or six have been fatalities. So we know there is a need."

The NCPTA has written to every school in the country at least twice in recent years and Brown Shipley has distributed five million leaflets free to parents.

"We continue to try," Mr Whiting says. "It is disappointing, but I do not see what else we can do. If we could achieve the level that they do in independent schools, it would bring the cost down even more."

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents is tackling the problem from a different angle. The society is working to have safety lessons incorporated into the national curriculum in an attempt to cut the number of accidents.

The new health guidelines soon to be issued to schools will include safety recommendations for the first time.

But, as Mr Whiting comments, "Children are at risk because of their exuberance. They often do not think before they act. What we want to get across to adults is that for less than the price of a video, their children can be protected."

## NOTICEBOARD

### Second go at courses

STUDENTS WHO this year fail to achieve their expected A-level grades are being offered an improved chance to find vacancies on other courses at universities, polytechnics and colleges.

Campus 2000, the computerised education network, can provide high-speed access to course vacancies as they are daily updated by the Universities Central Council on Admissions and the Polytechnic Central Admission System.

The service, known as "clearing", operates from a database compiled by The Times Network Systems Limited and Prestel Education, and will be supplemented each day in *The Times* by the publication of vacancies and telephone numbers for all local education authority careers officers, who can give more information on courses.

Last year, about 179,000 students competed for 19,000 places during clearing, which this year is from August 22 to September 21. Gordon Jones, of Campus 2000, says: "The database means students can find vacancies more quickly."

### Credential check

PARENTS WHOSE children are being examined by educational psychologists will be able to check the credentials of specialists through the first Register of Chartered Psychologists, published today.

The British Psychological Society says that it has made the register available to combat a growth in the number of people who are offering educational advice in the private sector without proper qualifications. A spokesman for the society says that many people are turning to educational psychologists for a second opinion on their children's ability to meet the National Curriculum.

John Thacker, the chairman of the society's educational and child division, says: "Parents should look for the titles 'chartered' and 'C. psychol.' to be assured of a qualified professional."

### Top marks

A SURVEY of 600 academics throughout Europe has found that English universities are ranked top for more than half of the 21 subjects scrutinised.

The survey, published by *Libération*, the French newspaper, placed Cambridge top overall, with best in the categories of history, biology, chemistry and physics. Other English winners were Oxford, Imperial College, London, and the London School of Economics.

### Vandals lose

A COMPREHENSIVE school has won a large share of the world's richest education prize. Seven years ago, Lilian Baylis School, in Lambeth, south London, was spending thousands of pounds a week on repairing damage caused by vandals. A programme to involve parents in the discipline of the school has since made vandalism rare. The 578-pupil school won £100,000 of the £150,000 Jerwood Award for educational achievement. The award, in its second year, attracted 368 nominations from schools and organisations involved in the education of children aged five to 18. The prize is financed by John Jerwood, a pearl merchant.

### Voting video

LABOUR-CONTROLLED Camden council has helped to produce a video for its sixth-formers urging them to use their right to vote. The 12-minute video, *No Vote = No Say*, is described as a "forceful programme presented by young people who are strongly committed". There is no mention of the causes to which they are committed. The company that directed the film, Invidio, says that by providing an opportunity to discuss "democracy, women's rights and the future role of Europe", the video will help teachers implement the national curriculum's "education for citizenship" requirement.

### A young business

TWO BRITISH schools took part this weekend in the first European Young Company of the Year competition, held in Cork, Ireland. Pupils from Pate's Grammar School, Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, and Longridge High School, in Lancashire, earned the right to compete against young people from Belgium, Ireland, Sweden and Malta after setting up their own small businesses. Those from Longridge formed a toy company, while students at Pate's devised a card game to teach beginners to read music.

TOM GILES

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## EDUCATIONAL

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Anyone wishing to discuss the post informally, from personal interest or to advise others, may approach Professor Dennis Ager, Chairman of the Search Committee, or the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Frederick Crawford. Tel: (021) 359 3611.

Salary negotiable, above £30,000 p.a.

Further information may be  
obtained from: The Personnel  
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Aston University,  
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### LECTURESHIPS

#### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER Department of Engineering LECTURESHIP IN DYNAMICS AND CONTROL

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the area of Dynamics and Control from 1 October 1990 to 31 March 1991. The successful candidate should have an MSc or PhD in a relevant field of Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise research students. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Engineering.

Further particulars and application forms from the Staffing Office (Academic Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, telephone (0533) 024929.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 22nd August 1990.

**KING'S COLLEGE  
LONDON**  
School of Life, Basic Medical  
and Health Sciences  
Biophysics Sciences Division  
Lectureship in Plant  
Molecular Biology

Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants who are qualified in recombinant DNA techniques, plant molecular biology, and who will complement existing work which includes studies of photosynthetic systems, the developmental biology of seeds, secondary product formation, plant/microbe interactions and other aspects of plant biotechnology are encouraged to apply.

The successful applicant will be expected to commence on 1st October 1990 or as soon as possible after this date. Salary will be on the Lecturer 'A' scale currently £12,046 - £15,372 p.a. (under review). £1,707 p.a. plus London Allowance.

Further Particulars and Application Forms can be obtained from Professor P.J. Peterson, Head of Division of Biophysics Sciences, King's College London, Campden Hill Road, London W8 7AH. Tel. No. 071 335 4327.

The closing date for applications is 31st August and interviews are anticipated during the week of 17th September 1990.

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#### LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for a fixed-term three year Lectureship in Law. Applicants should have good academic qualifications in law. The person appointed will be expected to accept responsibility for teaching and Research in both common law and comparative law subjects with special reference to the comparative study of obligations. Preference will be given to a candidate qualified and willing to develop a specialisation in laws of African States.

The appointment will date from 1 October 1990 or as soon thereafter as possible.

Salary will be on the Lecturer A Scale (£10,458 - £15,372) or the Lecturer B Scale (£16,014 - £20,469) depending upon qualifications and experience. A London Allowance of £1,767 is also payable. Membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme is invited.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London, WC1H 0XG - Telephone 071-525-6041. Applicants resident abroad may apply direct to the Secretary in letter form supported by a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees. All applications should be submitted by Friday 17 August 1990.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE PROFESSORSHIP OF ANAESTHESIA

Applications invited for the above new Chair to be established from 1 October 1990. Pensionable stipend £32,408 plus payment for clinical responsibility which may make the total remuneration equal to the NHS full-time Consultant salary.

Further information from the Secretary General of the Faculty, General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TT, to whom applications, marked 'Confidential', should be sent with the names of two referees by 7 September 1990.

The University follows an equal opportunities policy.

### RESEARCH POSTS

#### Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge

#### RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Council intend to elect to a number of Research Fellowships tenable from 1st October 1991. The Fellowships are open to graduates of or Research Students in a University of the British Isles who will normally have completed not more than three years of full-time research by 1st October 1990.

Full particulars may be obtained from

The Master's Secretary,  
Gonville and Caius College,  
Cambridge CB3 1TA.

Applications for the Fellowships must be received in full by 18th September 1990.

### RESEARCH POSTS

#### Middlesex Polytechnic

Faculty of Engineering, Science & Mathematics  
School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

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This post is for 36 months, with a progress review every 12 months.

Further details and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 4SF. Please quote ref: 8358/EB. Closing date 16 August 1990.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY ATMOSPHERIC IMPACTS RESEARCH GROUP

Research Fellow and Two Research Associates Required from 1 October 1990 to work on projects concerned with Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Potential. A Research Fellow and Associate will join a two year project funded by EPOCH programme of the European Community and the other Research Associate required for a two year MAFF funded project on the L.K. Additional shorter-term appointments may also be available.

Applicants for a Research Fellow should hold a PhD. Research Associates require a first degree in the environmental, agricultural or physical sciences. For all positions, a familiarity with computerised data sets and Geographical Information Systems would be advantageous.

Salaries (currently under review) are as follows:

Research Fellow £10,458 - £16,665

Research Associates £3,816 - £12,381

Application forms (returnable by 24 August 1990) and further particulars available from the Director of Staffing Services, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT. Telephone 021 414 6493 (24 hours). Quote Ref A13064

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### Gonville and Caius College

#### Cambridge

#### S.A. COOK RESEARCH BYE-FELLOWSHIP

Under the will of the late S.A. Cook, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, applications are invited for a Bye-Fellowship for research in one of the following fields:

1. Biblical Studies, including Rabbinics and Patristics.

2. The comparative study of religion.

3. Ancient Eastern languages and literature.

4. The anthropology of primitive societies.

The Bye-Fellowship is open to university graduates, including holders of Faculty posts in other universities on leave or on secondment. It is tenable for a maximum of two years from 1 October 1991. The salary is within the range £14,169 - £15,450, depending on qualifications and experience. For further particulars and application details, write to the Master's Secretary, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge CB2 1TA.

The closing date for applications is 10 November 1990.







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BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax  
6.30 BBC Breakfast News presented by Laurie Mayer and Jill Dando 8.55 Regional news and weather  
9.00 News and weather  
9.05 But First This... Children's entertainment programme with Belle and Sebastian (r) 9.25 Hoot. Tony Hart and his team with more imaginative ways to create your own pictures (r). (Ceefax)  
10.00 News and weather followed by Double Dare. Stapleford game show (r) 10.30 Playdays (r)  
11.55 Five to Eleven. Poetry readings from the winners of the Young Writers Competition - pupils from the Halesworth Middle School, Suffolk  
11.00 News and weather followed by Our House. Domestic drama from the United States 11.55 The O Zone  
12.00 News and weather followed by The Garden Party. Paul O'Grady, Denise Tuohy and Jayne Irving with another show from the Glasgow Botanical Gardens. Chief Glynn Christian explains a love of lentils, while television personality Richard Johnson reads the band Go West. Photography is also highlighted, as the editors of two of the UK's sauciest magazines come face to face with the men who wish to ban their publications, and Robert Kilroy-Silk has lunch with Cynthia Roth 12.55 Regional news and weather  
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax)  
1.50 The Allentown Show. A visit to the allotment holders of Sunderland, where tobacco and jam worms are under scrutiny (r) 2.20 The Six Million Dollar Man. The man-made man's research ship is captured by a hostile nation classroom comedy sketch which will soon be starring Billy Connolly  
3.10 Head of the Class. Gifted student class room comedy sketch which will soon be starring Billy Connolly

3.35 A Summer Journey. Third of four programmes in which Angela Rippon travels the Kennel and Avon Canal from Reading to Bristol (r)  
4.05 Popeye. Cartoon 4.10 The New Lassie. Adventure of the superdog. (Ceefax) 4.35 Droids. (Ceefax)  
5.00 Newsround 5.05 What's That Noise? Guests include Hue and Cry, Tristan Fry and Nigel Kennedy (r)  
5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Sportsweek 5.45 Inside Usher  
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Mona Stuart. Weather  
6.30 Regional News Magazine. Northern Ireland: Neighbours  
7.00 Wogan with Jonathan Ross. The guests are Enya, Jonny Young and, with a song, En Vogue  
7.30 Masterchef. Lloyd Grossman and guests battle to cook for Scotty and chef David Wilson set off for Scotland and the north east in the search for the best cook in the land and the best food you can eat. (Ceefax)  
8.00 Bread. Carla Lane's bistro series. Mercedes already has the new well boys in romantic mood with a variety of bibles. But mother wants that in the Boswell clan the course of true love is about as smooth as a cheese-grater (r). (Ceefax)  
8.30 Up to Something! Eratically funny comedy sketches. (Ceefax)  
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Maryn Lewis. Regional news and weather  
9.30 Byline: Hard Lines. Empty Days. Between the ages of 11 and 35 Jimmy Boyle spent all but 12 months of his life in prison, a fact he ascribes to the harsh environment of the slums of Glasgow where he grew up. While inside Boyle discovered talents as a writer and a sculptor and he has now taken the young of today not to be written off as he was. He maintains that there is creative potential in everyone, if only it is allowed to come to the surface. Boyle has a positive story to tell in his own



Jimmy Boyle, writer and sculptor (8.30pm)

case and among the disastrous new housing estates which replaced the inner city slums, Boyle has a hope in a football team composed of former drug addicts. Some may question Boyle's view that environment is the exclusive determinant of character but he argues it persuasively. Stark black and white images of the old Glasgow are intercut with scenes of the regenerated Glasgow of today. But if the landscape is different the troubles of the young have not gone away. (Ceefax)  
10.10 Come Dancing. Sheffield and Glasgow dance it out in Blackpool's Tower Ballroom  
10.40 Miami Vice: World of Trouble. Tonight there is a potent secret weapon to add to the usual mix of gang warfare, fast cars and women, and what one presumes is meant to be high fashion in the city  
11.30 A Certain Age: Living Through the Menopause. A series aimed at the over-50s and focuses on the problems they face. This week it is the menopause. Northern Ireland: 7 Bands on the Up 11.55-12.25am A Certain Age  
12.00 Weather. Wales: The Sky at Night 12.25am News

ITV LONDON

6.00 TV-am  
6.25 He-Man and the Masters of the Universe (r) 9.50 Thames News and weather 11.55 Tube Movie (r)  
10.25 Vicky the Viking 10.50 News headlines  
10.55 The Littlest Hobo 11.25 Just for the Record 11.50 Thames News and weather 11.55 Tube Movie (r)  
12.05 Playbox. Educational fun for the under-fives (r) 12.55 Home and Away 12.55 Thames News and weather  
1.00 News at One with Fiona Armstrong. Weather  
1.20 Santa Barbara. Flashy California soap 1.50 A Country Practice  
2.20 A Moving Star's Daughter. A young girl hopes that her father's fame will help her popularity when she moves to a new town 3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames News headlines 3.25 Families  
3.55 Bangers & Mash (r) 4.00 Thomas the Tank Engine (r) 4.15 She-Ra: Princess of Power  
4.40 Children's Ward. More drama and emergencies from South Park General. (Oracle)  
5.10 Sporting Triangles. Sporting quiz hosted by Andy Craig  
5.40 News with Fiona Armstrong. Weather  
5.55 Thames Help. Jackie Sprackley looks at out-of-school provision for five to 12 year olds with working parents  
6.00 Home and Away (r)  
6.30 Thames News and weather  
7.00 The Cook Report  
7.30 Coronation Street. (Oracle)  
8.00 Everybody's Equal. Quiz game  
8.30 Works in Action: In Bed With the General  
8.45 The Punctured current affairs series ends its present run with a less than complimentary profile of General Nongea of Panama and the unedifying story of his 30 years as a paid agent



Joanne Pearce as Andrea Wolf (8.00pm)

9.00 Murder East, Murder West  
The demolition of the Benin Wall has been a marvellous news to everyone except the makers of television dramas based on the east-west divide. To an extent Murder East, Murder West has been overtaken by the events of last year. Forced to accept that the wall is no longer there, Ted Whitehead's screenplay has to

overcome the disadvantage that half the story is concerned with illegal smuggling across the border. His solution is extended flashbacks but they look like making the best of an uncomfortable job. Fortunately the drama has a strong second string, involving the erstwhile smuggler (Joanne Pearce) and two women. One (Suzanna Hamilton) is an heiress brought out from the east and married, the other (Joanne Pearce) a former girlfriend and junkie who reenters his life at an embarrassing moment. All is set for an elaborate game of treachery and revenge which more than compensates for the sluggish opening. Most of the honours go to Pearce, an actress of rare presence. Continues after the news. (Oracle)  
10.00 News at Ten with Alan Parry and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30 Thames News and weather  
10.35 Murder East, Murder West. Continued. (Oracle)  
11.35 The Ten Commandments. This week's edition looks at caring for premature babies  
12.05 The New Avengers. Steed comes face to face with killer robots and a nasty double-agent. Starring Patrick Macnee and Joanna Lumley (r)  
1.00 SportsWorld Extra introduced by Tony Francis  
2.00 Film: What's the Matter with Helen? (1971). Skillfully executed thriller set in the 1930s and starring Shelley Winters and Debbie Reynolds as two women who have to cope with anonymous phone calls when their teenage sons are convicted of murder. They decide to change their names and move. Years later, the phone calls begin again... Directed by Curtis Hammett  
4.00 60 Minutes. Interviews and investigations from the United States  
5.00 ITN Early Morning News with Christabel King. Ends at 6.00

BBC 2

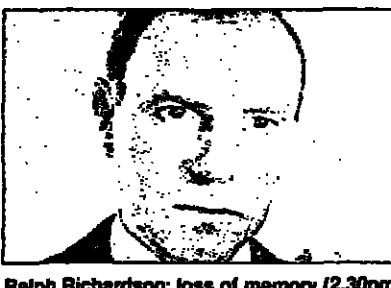
7.10 Open University: Haydn's London Symphony. Ends at 7.35  
9.00 Mastermind 1986. Presented by Magnus Magnusson (r)  
9.30 The Historyman. Brian McNeilly looks at the way people in the past used their gravestone to make a point. Filmed at English Heritage's Flinton Mausoleum in Bedfordshire (r)  
9.35 German Grand Prix. Highlights of yesterday's race from Hockenheim. With commentary by Murray Walker and James Hunt (r)  
10.15 Festival. With Bill Oddie in Stratford-upon-Avon and its festival with a Nordic theme (r). (Ceefax)  
10.50 Cricket: First Test. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the opening session of the fourth day's play in the match at Lord's between England and India. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Jack Bannister with summaries from Ray Ilwaco and two master opening batsmen, Geoffrey Boycott and Sunil Gavaskar  
1.05 In the Garden. Dennis Comish with more home gardening tips for the summer. Today: how to cut geraniums and fuchsias  
1.20 Barthes. Animated series narrated by Roy Kinnear and written by (r)  
1.35 Cricket: First Test. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the whole of the afternoon session of the fourth day's play in the game at Lord's between England and India. Includes news and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and

3.50  
6.35 When in France. Provence. Darian Loran with more tips on improving your colloquial French. Today she is in the holiday region of Provence, meeting a popular English chef (r)  
7.00 East. Today's edition of the Asian affairs programme presented by Shyama Perera examines the successes in the community and some of its failures. The Prince of Wales talks about his Youth Business Trust, which donates money to help young Asian entrepreneurs. Two are examined, one already a millionaire, the other fast becoming one. On the other side of the coin, we see the plight of two Asian girls jailed for drugs offences. One admits her crime, the other says she was unaware of what the car she was driving contained. But both have seen old values and attitudes change as they came up against the very harsh realities of being Asian in a predominantly white job. From Cradle to Grave. The welfare state and the health service are examined today in this series of films about Britain from 1945 to 1991. Initially, the British Medical Association strongly resisted Aneurin Bevan's plans to set up a national health service. Doctors, nurses and dentists remember the stormy days of its inception (r)  
8.10 Where on Earth Are We Going? One World? Penultimate programme of six, arguing the need for a closer attention to the environmental facts of life. Jonathan Purnell and guests are

now straying on to more controversial ground, with Purnell arguing that the developed world is stacking the odds against the under-developed world in trade and development terms. Purnell contends that the third world needs 'sustainable development', which he claims is fundamentally different from that on offer as a by-product of trading with the West. Costa Rica is given as an example, which has undertaken some drastic steps such as abolishing its army, introducing family planning and protecting its rainforests from destruction. In the studio arguing the point with him are the environment secretary Chris Patten, Frances Carrasco of The Economist and third world expert Paul Elkins. (Ceefax)  
9.00 The Best of Saturday Night. More highlights from Cive James' hatchet jobs on worldwide television. The guest is the now-rather-cute funny man Kenny Everett and, by satellite, comic chairman Super Dave Osborne. Barbara Lippert reports from New York on the rabbit that took over American television (r)  
9.50 Hit and Run with Ruby Wax (r)  
10.20 Fishing the Hard Way. Joe Brown is at the Falls of Kelk in Sutherland, chasing salmon. (Ceefax)  
10.30 Newsnight with David MacKinnon  
11.15 Cricket: First Test. Highlights of the fourth day's play in the match at Lord's between England and India  
11.55 Weather  
12.00 Open University: Melodrama. Ends at 12.30am

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Noah's Ark explores the Canine region of Venezuela  
6.20 Business Daily  
6.30 The Channel 4 Daily  
9.25 The Art of Landscape. Footage of breathtaking scenery set against a high-quality musical background  
11.00 As It Happens. Victoria Studd and the camera crew visit the artist who happens at the Barbican Arts Centre in London  
12.00 Anything Goes. Paul Barnes and Pam Rhodes present a series which visits Britain's best tourist attractions. Featured today are the unspoiled beauty of the Northumberland coast and the Museum of the Moving Image on the London South Bank (r)  
12.30 Business Daily  
1.00 Sesame Street (r)  
2.00 How To Survive the Nine to Five. Concluding the Open College series examining stress at work (r). (Teletext)  
2.30 Home at Seven (1952, b/w). R. C. Sheriff's play about a bank clerk suspected of having committed theft and murder while suffering a loss of memory was brought to the screen by Richard Eyre, who has had successfully played the part on the West End stage. It was Richardson's only stab at film direction and if he takes no risks his narrative control and sure handling of the cast (which apart from himself includes Margaret



Ralph Richardson: loss of memory (2.30pm)

Leighton and Jack Hawkins) suggests that this could have been a fruitful career. Presumably to the actor, his employer, Sir Alexander Korda, he kept the budget down by shooting the film in only 13 days. Interestingly, one of the reviews likened Richardson's technique to that of television, still very much feeling its way in 1952. As for Richardson the actor, his performance as a middle-aged ordinary man that he did so well. Leighton plays his wife and Hawkins is his doctor.  
4.05 Crime Does Not Pay: Plan for Destruction (b/w). A short about Karl Haushofer, who influenced Hitler's policies. Directed by Edward L. Cahn  
4.30 Countdown  
5.00 TV 101: First Love, part one. Drama starring Sam Robards as a journalist newspaper of Roosevelt High into the electronic age

5.55 Tebaldo's Flame. Don Giovanni. French animation to a Mozart aria  
6.00 The Planets presented by Heather Couper. Today's programme investigates whether there is a planet beyond Pluto (r). (Teletext)  
6.30 Happy Days  
7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zeinab Badawi  
7.50 Comment followed by Weather 8.00 Goodnight. (Teletext)  
8.30 Don't Quot Me! Geoffrey Perkins hosts the panel game in which two teams battle to answer questions on prophecy and prediction. The guests are Sue Arnold, Barry Cryer, Emma Freud and Brian Hayes  
9.00 Crying. A preview of this year's 'Kaleidoscope' tour, which starts tomorrow in Brighton  
9.30 A TV Darts: Cantos III and IV. Continuing the visually stunning version by Peter Greenaway and Tom Phillips of Dante's Inferno  
10.00 A Town Like Alice. Episode three of the six-part Australian drama based on the novel by Nevil Shute. Starring Bryan Brown and Helen Morse (r)  
11.10 The Dazzling Image. Concluding the season of innovative films and videos from new British directors. Tonight's three films are personal essays which share a multi-cultural theme - Amanda Holden's Unbrave, Vivienne Dick's London Slays and Maureen Blackwood's Perfect Image  
12.25am Grannys' s. David Larcher's award-winning experimental video documentary about his grandmother. Ends at 1.55

RADIO 1

FM Stereo and MW  
5.00am John Peel 6.30am Simon Bates 11.00am Radio 1 Roadshow 12.30pm News 12.45 Gary Davies 3.00pm Steve Wright 3.30pm News 3.45pm Mark Goodier 7.30pm The Mike Reid Collection 8.30pm John Peel 10.00pm Nicky Campbell 12.00am Bob Harris

RADIO 2

FM Stereo and MW  
4.00am Alan Lester 5.30am Chris Stuart 7.00am Derek Jameson 9.30am Judith Chalmers 11.00am Young 1.00pm News 1.15pm News 2.00pm News 2.15pm News 2.30pm News 2.45pm News 2.55pm News 3.00pm News 3.15pm News 3.30pm News 3.45pm News 3.55pm News 4.00pm News 4.15pm News 4.30pm News 4.45pm News 4.55pm News 5.00pm News 5.15pm News 5.30pm News 5.45pm News 5.55pm News 6.00pm News 6.15pm News 6.30pm News 6.45pm News 6.55pm News 7.00pm News 7.15pm News 7.30pm News 7.45pm News 7.55pm News 8.00pm News 8.15pm News 8.30pm News 8.45pm News 8.55pm News 9.00pm News 9.15pm News 9.30pm News 9.45pm News 9.55pm News 10.00pm News 10.15pm News 10.30pm News 10.45pm News 10.55pm News 11.00pm News 11.15pm News 11.30pm News 11.45pm News 11.55pm News 12.00pm News 12.15pm News 12.30pm News 12.45pm News 12.55pm News 1.00pm News 1.15pm News 1.30pm News 1.45pm News 1.55pm News 2.00pm News 2.15pm News 2.30pm News 2.45pm News 2.55pm News 3.00pm News 3.15pm News 3.30pm News 3.45pm News 3.55pm News 4.00pm News 4.15pm News 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# PM gave in on Europe 'for unity'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

NORMAN Tebbit said yesterday that the prime minister had conceded ground to her opponents on Europe in order to avoid destroying the Conservative party, and was biding her time to let events make her case for her.

The former Conservative chairman spoke as it emerged that Nicholas Ridley, who resigned from the cabinet two weeks ago, is preparing to play a key backbench role in a Conservative rearguard action against the cabinet's approach to European union.

Mr Ridley has told anti-federalist Conservative MPs that he has no intention of being silenced, and that he will be fully involved in their campaign, although he intended to refrain from any attacks on the prime minister.

He is expected to make a series of speeches setting out the case against further integration. A source close to him said yesterday that he regarded it as by far the most serious issue facing Britain.

The missivings of the Tory right over the direction of policy on Europe have been fuelled by the appointment in last week's reshuffle of Tristan Garel-Jones, an enthusiastic pro-European, as a Foreign Office minister of state with responsibility for the EC.

There was also anger on the right yesterday over what it claimed to be a co-ordinated

exercise to freeze out Sir Alan Walters, the prime minister's former economic adviser, because of discordant views on the European exchange rate mechanism (ERM).

Whitehall sources have made plain that Sir Alan's opinions, given an airing last week in his new book *Sterling in Danger*, play no part in government policy. They confirmed yesterday that Mrs Thatcher has not seen Sir Alan for two months.

Friends of Mr Ridley believe that Mrs Thatcher is the prisoner of her cabinet over Europe, and that she has been forced by the strength of the alliance between Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and John Major, the chancellor, to make concessions reluctantly.

This view was echoed by Mr Tebbit in an interview on *The World This Weekend* on BBC Radio 4. He likened her behaviour to that of the Russians generals during the Napoleonic wars. "She would rather cede territory to those who oppose her views than she would run the risk of destroying the party," he said. "The Russian generals ceded territory rather than run the risk of destroying the army. She does not want a corn laws type dispute of the sort that split the Conservative party early in the nineteenth century."

Mr Tebbit added: "Therefore I think she is waiting to let events make her case. I am sure they will over the next few years."

The coolness towards Sir Alan in Downing Street is adding to speculation that entry to the ERM could be imminent. A source close to Mr Ridley said yesterday: "That fox has been shot, but the real battle is only just getting under way."

In his BBC interview Mr Tebbit said that the Conservative priority should be education. He said it was a pity they had not started education reform earlier. "Today, there are children of 16 leaving school who were just starting when this government came to office. We could have benefited a lot more children if we could have improved education earlier."

Mr Tebbit also urged the government to take a much harder look at its welfare benefits policy to see whether some benefits, rather than alleviating need, were creating it.

"Spending money doesn't necessarily make a kinder or more caring Britain," he said. He asked: "Are we spending the money in the right way or is some spending counterproductive?"



Nelson Mandela and Joe Slovo saluting at a rally of the South African Communist Party. Report, page 8

## Sheffield, where funny is peculiar

By Robin Stacey

THE seventh International Conference on Humour opened in Sheffield last night. But few laughs are expected: the conference organiser, an American anthropologist, admits he is incapable of telling a joke "to save my life".

Over the coming week, 107 humour experts will hear scores of academic papers on the uses and abuses of humour, from breaking the uneasy atmosphere of a doctor's surgery to deflating self-important politicians in cartoons.

According to Professor Mark Glazer, the conference organiser, the gathering itself is quite, quite serious. Could he remember any *bon mots* from previous conferences, the lot of them in Hawaii? "No," said Mr Glazer, who admits he had never cracked the artforms of timing and delivery.

"Some of us will be going out of our way to be a little bit funny during informal gatherings in between the sessions because frankly there is a tendency for the whole thing to become rather serious," said Dr Glazer last night.

"The only snag is for one cannot tell a joke to save my life. To tell a joke you need timing, intonation and of course a good memory, which are three things I found out I did not have when I was still at school. I will be trying to amuse people with witty one-liners and spontaneous humour."

And when the British contingent can be seen with wry smiles, it betrays more the irony of the gathering's location than the atmosphere of controlled mirth.

Dr Glazer balks at any such idea. Sheffield University was chosen for the highly unfunny reasons of the quality of

the bed and board on offer for £246. As for the mid-week excursion for delegates, it would be hard to imagine anything more sensible than a day trip to York.

Conference delegates are almost all academics. They have come to hear the latest research into the psychological, educational and sociological explanations for humour. A handful have offered advice on how to introduce humour into the surgery, the office, or the courtroom with the specific intention of masking the less than amusing business which has to be conducted there.

"By bringing humour into your personality, you change the way people look at you," said Dr Glazer. "It can be used just as easily to put a patient at his ease in the hospital or to hide the naked ambition of a business manager."

## Three dead after trawler capsizes

By David Young

THREE members of the crew of a French trawler were drowned yesterday and a fourth is missing after their vessel capsized 30 miles off the Sussex coast when, it is understood, its nets were caught on a wreck on the sea bed.

A major rescue operation, co-ordinated by coastguards at Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire, and involving divers, coastguards, helicopters, lifeboats and other fishing vessels, was launched when the *Ar-Road*, based at Dieppe, was found floating upright by the British trawler *Seabreeze* 2.

Two members of the crew were rescued from the sea, one by a coastguard helicopter, the other by the French trawler *Port Manek*, which had joined the search and which later recovered a body. They could have been in the Channel for more than four hours before being rescued. The survivors were flown to hospital in Brighton where one of them is in a serious condition.

Divers from the Royal Navy diving centre at Portland recovered two other bodies from inside the vessel. At first it was thought that only five men had been aboard the vessel but one of the two survivors told rescuers that there has been a crew of six aboard the ship.

Solent coastguard, who are still co-ordinating the search for the missing sixth crew member, say the *Ar-Road* is floating upside down in the water and is fixed in the same position because its nets are trapped on the sea bed.

The shipping maritime accident investigation branch of the Department of Transport has been informed of the accident and will begin investigations today. A coastguard spokesman said they would concentrate the inquiry on whether the vessel was pulled over after snagging its trawling nets on a wreck.

"It is too soon to speculate exactly what happened, but this is a definite possibility. The nets are trapped on a sea bed obstacle though what it is at this stage, we don't know," the spokesman said.

The trawler was still fixed to the sea bed by its trawl when we reached it and that gave us a good marking point to work from. There is still one man missing but hopes for his survival are fading."

The air and sea rescue operation was launched by the coastguard after the *Newhaven-based Seabreeze 2* discovered the *Ar-Road* lying shortly after 7 am yesterday. Two coastguard helicopters and a lifeboat were scrambled and joined by five other vessels in the area during a search for survivors. The two surviving crew members were found floating three miles away from their vessel shortly before noon.

● PALMA DE MAJORCA

King Juan Carlos of Spain dived into the Mediterranean sea and rescued two girls from a small sail boat which capsized because of strong wind, according to the *Diario de Mallorca* yesterday.

The daily newspaper said the king, aged 52, who was returning to port on Saturday afternoon aboard a rubber boat after training for a yacht race, surprised those accompanying him and his security guards by plunging into the sea to help the two female crew members of the capsized snipe.

After helping the two girls, identified as two Spanish sisters, to get aboard his rubber boat, the king took them to port, and also towed their snipe. The newspaper said naval authorities in Mallorca have sent the king a message of thanks for his brave action (AP).

● Sunshine continues: More dry, sunny weather is expected later this week, after the weekend brought cloud and rain to many parts of the country.

## Fighting rages near centre of Monrovia

From AFP in Monrovia

HEAVY fighting raged around a radio station about four miles from the centre of Monrovia yesterday as rebels battled to dislodge government troops loyal to the President Doe, who is besieged in his heavily fortified residence.

Other rebels cut off Scheffelin army camp, 18 miles down the coast as they pushed towards the capital, isolating a hundred or more government troops.

"Heavy" machinegun fire whistled across the road from the radio station against a background of crackling light automatic weapons and the intermittent "crump" of mortars.

Forces of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia moved up a roadless B10 artillery gun on the back of a lorry but managed to fire it only once before they pulled back, unsure of their position, drawing fire as they went. The boom of the big gun could later repeatedly be heard from further back.

Although the fighting began early yesterday and was continuing late in the afternoon, barely any casualties were seen by reporters, another indication of the disorganisation as both sides seem to fire off rounds almost wildly.

## Trinidad rebels claim deal

Continued from page 1

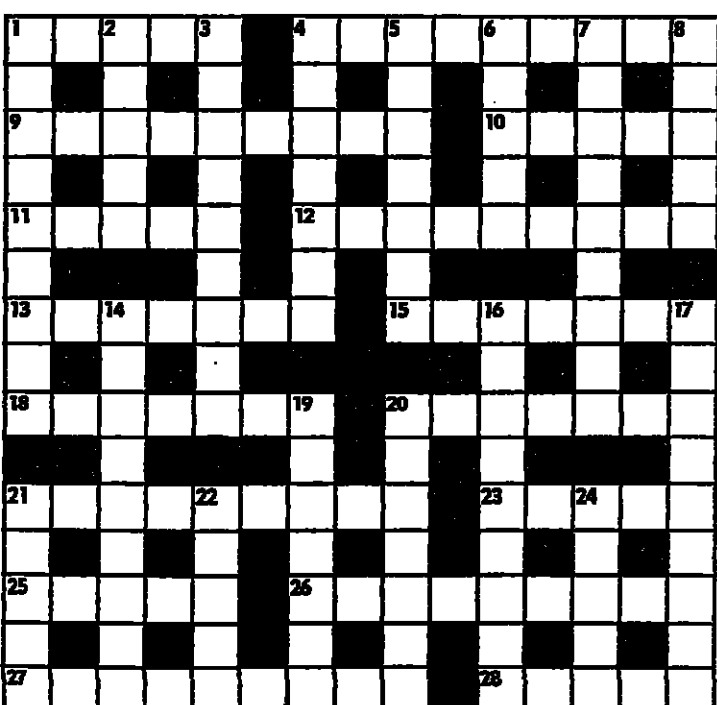
Robinson had been strapped with explosive devices.

There was no reliable estimate of other casualties. Most estimates put deaths at more than 20, with many more injured. The military cordoned off the area within a quarter-mile radius of the parliament building, known as the Red House. Mr Abdulah denied an earlier report that the rebels had requested a plane to Libya. "We are Trinidadians and we are living right here, and we don't intend to go to Libya," he said.

The airport reopened yesterday morning, but a curfew remained in force from 6 pm to 6 am throughout the day and for 22 hours a day in the centre of Port of Spain and around Television House.

As the standoff continued in the capital between the defence force and the Jamaat al-Muslimeen, serious looting continued in the suburbs

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,359



### ACROSS

- 1 A revolutionary device for the traveller (5).
- 4 A top man quietly staying in (9).
- 9 The regulation of Israeli capital invested in munitions (9).
- 10 Made rapid progress when given guidance about work (5).
- 11 Gift embraces right little beast in Madagascar (5).
- 12 The footman's function (9).
- 13 Put back some stuff - delicate stuff (7).
- 15 Set wrong by minor official (7).
- 18 Children must retain respect for these plants (7).
- 20 Hold back a note and the newspapers will be after it (7).
- 21 Unequally footballers wanting a game? (9).
- 23 Such antelope may be seen in many a land (5).
- 25 Object to pin being misused (5).

### DOWN

- 2 Play about animosity shown by one against a worker (9).
- 7 The underworld fill up free (9).
- 28 Follow directions and take legal action (5).
- 1 Flighty creatures have fun in clubs (9).
- 2 The more mature tree? (5).
- 3 Painting places and characters in a different way (9).
- 4 The little page with an awful longing for flamboyance (7).
- 5 When they close down viewing's at an end (7).
- 6 A block-house offers cold comfort (5).
- 7 Work in secret to produce mince-pies on time (9).
- 8 Alcoholic liquor that's divine in trifle (5).
- 14 Schemes include a tin specially designed for fruit (9).
- 16 No longer sadly thinking the cost is unreasonable (9).
- 17 Pull down Diana's cloak (9).
- 19 Its operators are forever scrapping the bottom (7).
- 20 Will soldiers provide the answer? (7).
- 21 Pined for personal transport (5).
- 22 Beaten over church problem (5).
- 24 Assemble for a service (5).

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,358 will appear next Saturday.

Concise Crossword, page 13

## WEATHER

Cloud and outbreaks of light rain will slowly and reluctantly edge away southwards across England, clearing Kent coasts by evening. Bright spells will follow, especially over sheltered parts of northeast England and eastern Scotland, which will be bathed in sunshine. Blustery showers over northwest Scotland might, however, become rather more organised. Outlook: fine, dry and sunny.

### ABROAD

MIDDAY: 1=main; 2=drizzle; 3=fog; 4=sun; 5=cloud; 6=rain; 7=heavy rain; 8=thunder; 9=light; 10=dark; 11=storm; 12=heavy storm; 13=very heavy storm; 14=very heavy rain; 15=very heavy snow; 16=very heavy hail; 17=very heavy sleet; 18=very heavy ice; 19=very heavy frost; 20=very heavy snow; 21=very heavy hail; 22=very heavy sleet; 23=very heavy ice; 24=very heavy frost; 25=very heavy snow; 26=very heavy hail; 27=very heavy sleet; 28=very heavy ice; 29=very heavy frost; 30=very heavy snow; 31=very heavy hail; 32=very heavy sleet; 33=very heavy ice; 34=very heavy frost; 35=very heavy snow; 36=very heavy hail; 37=very heavy sleet; 38=very heavy ice; 39=very heavy frost; 40=very heavy snow; 41=very heavy hail; 42=very heavy sleet; 43=very heavy ice; 44=very heavy frost; 45=very heavy snow; 46=very heavy hail; 47=very heavy sleet; 48=very heavy ice; 49=very heavy frost; 50=very heavy snow; 51=very heavy hail; 52=very heavy sleet; 53=very heavy ice; 54=very heavy frost; 55=very heavy snow; 56=very heavy hail; 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# London firms suffer job losses and lower orders

By Neil Bennett

BUSINESSES in London are being hit by a combination of falling order books and rising job losses, according to a survey published today by the city's Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The chamber's survey of quarterly business trends shows that unemployment in greater London continued to climb in the three months of June, and was up by 4 per cent to 204,000.

Only 12 per cent of the surveyed companies said they had increased their staff in the quarter, while 27 per cent had reduced numbers.

There has been a parallel fall in companies experiencing recruitment problems from 48 per cent in March to 42 per cent.

Skilled manual workers are the most strongly affected.

Orders over the summer had fallen sharply. More than half the large firms questioned said that domestic order books were lower than in March.

Most companies forecast they would drop again in the next three months.

Even the growth in export orders is slowing due to the strength of the pound.

The companies in the survey lay the blame for their problems squarely on high interest rates.

Seventy-eight per cent say the urgency for a reduction has increased.

There are also rising fears about business rates, with half the companies that have suffered a rise saying it will affect their performance.

## Factoring's bad debts increase 184% to £5.4m

By Our Banking Correspondent

THE effects of increasing failures among British companies are shown in figures from the Association of British Factors and Discounters. Bad debts in the factoring industry rose 184 per cent to £5.4 million in the first half.

The write-offs depressed profits in an otherwise successful six months for factoring, when invoice discounting rose 22 per cent to £2.54 billion, and the number of companies using factoring went up 17 per cent to 8,130.

Factoring, a means for businesses to borrow against their invoice book, is used mainly by small and medium-sized expanding companies. The increase in bad debts shows how vulnerable these businesses are to problems among their customers, and raises the threat of a domino effect of company failures.

The bad debts were incurred in non-recourse factoring, where factoring companies take on the risk of collecting on an invoice. In the more common recourse factoring, the factor's customers would have suffered the bad debt.

John Butterworth, managing director of RoyScot Factoring, which has 2.5 per cent of the market, said while factoring demand was sluggish, it would improve when the economy started to recover. Then, he said, companies would raise funds for development while the banks were still unwilling to lend.

# Saudi business blossoms

DR Peter Wilde, a North Yorkshire chemist who, with 45,000 roses under cultivation near Thirsk, is producing the first rose oil on English soil for many generations, has secured a contract to help Saudi Arabia set up its own rose oil industry (Derek Harris writes).

Initially this will be a £2 million project, using a technique devised by Dr Wilde for extracting rose oil and a system of micro-propagated roses.

Dr Wilde, who describes himself as a pathologist turned entrepreneur, is one of a number of British businesses that are helping British Aerospace meet an obligation to plough back into Saudi Arabia £1 billion worth of technology, partially to offset a £4 billion arms order placed with BAC.

Dr Wilde is going to Saudi Arabia in September to look for suitable rose-growing land, and for Saudi partners. He wants hill locations for his English roses, which he believes will be the best for producing a range of rose oil products.

The Saudis were keen on Dr Wilde and his Floral Fragrances company because they are the biggest per capita users of rose oil, which is used not only in rose water and fragrances but also in cooking. The country spends £240 million a year importing it.

Most supplies currently come from Turkey and Bulgaria, but Dr Wilde wants to develop Saudi production to competitive levels.

Wilde, who operates from a small laboratory behind the marketplace in Thirsk, invented what he calls a "dry cleaning" method of extracting rose oil three years ago, employing a solvent process. He has developed rose strains that include genes from old-style damask roses that are rich in perfume, and propagates by a "cloning" system that avoids traditional and labour-intensive grafting methods.

Last year he marketed the country's first pure English rose oil soap - the world's most expensive at £150 for a pack of two tablets - through Harrods. Shortly a range of preparations manufactured in Knaresborough will be on the market.

Among Dr Wilde's previous inventions that he has sold successfully are a water hose clip, a liquid coffee extract and a just-add-water beer kit.



Coming up roses: 'entrepreneurial inventor' Dr Peter Wilde in his garden

# Argentine debt initiative could help UK banks

By Our Banking Correspondent

ARGENTINA is starting to look into ways to repay part of its \$42 billion in commercial debts, a move that could bring important relief to Britain's banks.

Antonio Erman Gonzalez, the country's economy minister, announced the initiative on Saturday.

He said that Javier Gonzalez Fraga, the central bank president, would begin talks with Japanese bankers this week.

The move follows Argentina's resumption of interest payments of \$40 million a month on its debt last month after it had spent more than two years ignoring claims.

The money is still only a tenth of the full interest that the debt accrues.

But the change of attitude has already convinced the International Monetary Fund to offer a \$1.4 billion facility.

Now the government, under President Carlos Menem, wants to reopen relations with the commercial banks, and repay part of the debt.

One possibility is that this could be achieved through a massive debt-for-equity swap.

The privatisation of ENTEL, the telephone company, and Aerolineas Argentinas, the national airline, have already reduced debts by \$7 billion.

One of the main banks to benefit from repayments would be Madrid, which Argentina owes more than \$1.3 billion.

The bank has already been the leader in establishing a syndicated \$1.3 billion debt-for-equity fund to try to recover some of its lending.

The fund, which is hoping to become a shareholder in ENTEL, may become the model for a larger debt reduction programme.

## DTI in urgent look at water merger

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

THE Department of Trade and Industry is urgently considering whether to allow the Three Valleys Water Services merger to go ahead after receiving a report from Ian Byatt, director-general of water services, on whether all the project's estimated cost savings might be pushed through to consumers.

A Monopolies Commission report, in April, said the scheme, which would give Compagnie Generale des Eaux a controlling interest in companies supplying 2.8 million customers round London, would operate against the public interest unless better proposals were made for the cost benefits, estimated at £60 million, to be reflected in lower charges.

Publication of the report sent shivers in the privatised water-services groups to their lowest levels.

Nicholas Ridley, then trade secretary, gave Mr Byatt three

months to negotiate a satisfactory new price-control regime with Les Valley, Ouse Valley and Rickmansworth, the companies hoping to merge into Three Valleys. They had suggested the only benefit to consumers would be to make prices 6 per cent lower after ten years, than they would otherwise have been.

Mr Ridley said at the time he was not persuaded that the benefits to consumers from cost savings identified in the report necessarily outweighed the damage to the public interest from reducing the number of companies.

Mr Byatt could compare his efficiency in the sector. The monopolies report also said the "club" that brought together all the water companies round the country in the office of General Utilities, CGE's British subsidiary, to discuss "technical" matters, "might be prejudicial" to Mr Byatt's role.

## Republican tipped to lead NYSE

From Our Correspondent in New York

WILLIAM Donaldson is tipped to become the next chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, replacing John Phelan, who has announced his retirement later this year.

Mr Donaldson, the founder of the firm Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette, is aged 59 and is said to be considering the offer.

He founded his firm 30 years ago and has served in government, as under-secretary in the State Department in the early 1970s. He was also the first dean of Yale University's School of Organization and Management.

A strong Republican, he would give the Stock Exchange an inside track with the White House.

The NYSE board is due to make its decision on the new chairman next month.

# Brake on Hungary's privatisation drive

The dismissal of István Tömpé, head of the high-speed state selloff programme, suggests a change of strategy. Wolfgang Münchau reports

THE Hungarian government last week sacked the man in charge of its privatisation programme, István Tömpé, over criticisms that he was inept in handling the country's first large selloff, the share flotation of Ibusz, the travel group.

The dismissal suggests Hungary is rethinking its ambitious privatisation programme, which involves the sale of 100 to 150 companies next year, aimed at raising between \$1.3 billion and \$1.9 billion.

Mr Tömpé's successor, Lajos Csepeli, an ex-vic president of the country's post office, is likely to slow the speed with which Hungary will privatise, because of the unpopularity of the Ibusz share flotation.

The main problem was that most Hungarians could not participate because they did not have sufficient savings to invest or, if they did, they did not know enough about shares

and stock markets.

Ibusz was priced in such a way that the share buyers made an instant profit when the shares almost doubled in a few weeks. The beneficiaries were often wealthy ex-communists, for who capitalism now proves anything but painful.

Foreign financial institutions, but not the average Hungarian, a situation which is politically unacceptable.

The chances of privatising 80 per cent of Hungary's state-owned assets within a few years, a wish once expressed by Mr Tömpé, now appear slim.

Economic reform will be a long-winded process, and it will wrongfoot many of those who believe that Eastern Europe will become the focus

of industrial and economic action in the coming years.

There is the difficulty of privatising loss-making companies, a situation echoed across Eastern Europe.

British-style privatisation of the 1980s cannot be a model for Eastern Europe. This will come as a disappointment not least to the City of London, whose merchant banks have been hoping to generate income from advising on privatisation issues, and investment funds, whose managers hope for above-average returns in Eastern Europe.

In the Britain of the early 1980s privatised companies could prosper once exposed to the disciplines of the free market. This option is not

available in Eastern Europe, where there can be no purely domestic solution. Levels of skills may be comparable with Western European countries, but the quality of the management and the availability of finance through the public are not.

It is also difficult to establish the "right price" on loss-making companies. In Britain, privatisation targets had to be turned around before flotation, an option not available in Eastern Europe, where privatisation is meant to achieve profitability.

János Kornai, professor of comparative economics at Harvard University and a leading expert on Hungary, urges the Hungarian govern-

ment to adopt a cautious and evolutionary approach. In his forthcoming book, *The Road to a Free Economy*, he writes that "the sale of state property should not be governed by the guiding principle of speed."

Speedy privatisation British-style has so far been the hallmark of Hungary's privatisation programme. As seen so often in Eastern Europe, there is a good deal of naivety about western-style economic systems, culminating in a belief that equates capitalism with automatic wealth.

Ilona Hardy, managing director of the Budapest stock exchange, recently said that while the political revolution in Hungary is over, the economic revolution has yet to come.

The dismissal of Mr Tömpé and the cautious tones adopted by his successor suggest that there will be no economic revolution, but a gradual process of economic reform lasting many years.

## Economic gloom may add to ERM pressure on yields

During the last month, ten-year gilt yields have fluctuated a few basis points either side of 12 per cent, and there has been little indication that a sustained move in either direction is likely soon.

This inertia has not been for lack of news. There has been a marked deterioration in public sector finances, leading to the prospect of increased gilt supply this year, an admission by the chancellor that inflation will take longer to fall next year than he expected, a rise in average earnings growth to 9.75 per cent and so on.

Admittedly not all the news has been bad. Retail sales fell by a hefty 2.8 per cent last month and there has been a notable improvement in money supply data. Yet none of these events has made much of an impression on the gilt market.

This behaviour is not too difficult to explain. For some time the market has been dominated by Britain's prospective entry into the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System rather than by domestic fundamentals.

Market expectations centre on ERM entry in the first half of October, with 6 per cent bonds around a central rate close to the present spot rate. It is not out of the question that the gilt market could continue to drift until the terms of ERM entry are known.

Assuming ERM entry does take place in the autumn, what level of yields, on say ten-year gilts, would be sustainable? The likelihood that Britain will join with wide bands, taken with the chancellor's statement last week that ERM "doesn't have the rigidity that some claim", clearly leaves open the possibility of significant fluctuations in the sterling exchange rate.

If, upon ERM entry, sterling were to move near the top of its wide band, as seems possible, there would be scope for subsequent sizeable foreign exchange losses that could 'easily' outweigh the existing yield differential in favour of gilts.

For many market participants, possibly the most important factor determining expected currency movements over time within the

EMS is relative inflation differentials.

Within the EMS it may, therefore, be most relevant to compare real (inflation-adjusted) bond yields across countries.

The real yields available on ERM bond markets vary between 6 and 7 per cent. There is no good reason to believe the real yield in Britain, once in the ERM, will average much less than 6.5 per cent. Even on rosy assumptions, the annual rate of inflation is unlikely to be much below 5 per cent. Thus at the brightest end of the spectrum, nominal gilt yields might drop to 11.5 per cent.

However, there could also be prolonged periods after joining when disinflation sets in, with the market concluding that the counter-inflation discipline of the system was not working, and the possibility that a future Labour government might devalue sterling within the parity grid.

At times like these, the market might conclude that core inflation was likely to remain at 6-7 per cent. The indicated gilt yield would rise to 12-13 per cent.

Clearly, ERM entry still leaves scope for wide variations in gilt yields in response to changes in domestic fundamentals. As for the next move in yields, it is possible that economic activity is on the verge of turning sharply down. Company results suggest trading conditions have become much more difficult in the last few months. Meanwhile, the marked decline in M3 growth this month to an estimated 5.5 per cent suggests a further weakening in retail sales.

Tomorrow's CBI survey should be watched carefully for evidence of a renewed decline in business optimism. A string of weak data, with continued ERM euphoria, could be sufficient to take yields down to 11.5 per cent over the summer. But beyond the end of this year, stubborn inflation and increasing political uncertainty should result in a significant retrenchment of yields back towards 12.5 per cent.

David Walton  
Goldman Sachs  
International

# American real estate setback for NatWest

THREE of the big four clearing banks report interim results this week. Their figures will be influenced by domestic debt provisions, while high interest rates and a sharp slowdown in many sectors of the economy will also take their toll.

Lord Alexander of Weedon, the chairman of the National Westminster Bank, will lead the way when he reports tomorrow.

NatWest's domestic provisions are expected to be high, with brokers' estimates at about £212 million, against £144 million. However, these will be upstaged by the \$204 million of provisions at the American operations because of the collapsing real estate market.

Norrie Morrison at Kleinwort Benson Securities is looking for interim pre-tax profits of £537 million, compared with £711 million. This is at the lower end of market forecasts, which rise to £637 million.

TODAY

STC, the communications and information systems group, reports interim results. Most eyes will be on the ICL computers subsidiary, where news is awaited on the progress of the talks with Fujitsu of Japan.

STC, which issued a profits warning at the end of June,

saying that external profit expectations were too optimistic, will be affected by the launch costs of two important computer ranges at ICL.

Patrick Wellington, of County NatWest, is looking for taxable profits of £85 million, against £114.6 million. This is at the top end of market forecasts, which start at £77 million.

Analysts expect Securicor, the security-to-communications group which has a 40 per cent share in the Cellnet system, to announce half-time pre-tax profits up from £18.2 million to about £27.9 million.

News is awaited on the growth at Cellnet, which is responsible for the bulk of the increase in profits, and its market share relative to Racal Vodafone.

Profits at Security Services, Securicor's subsidiary, should climb from £14 million to £19.6 million.

Interim: Alpine Group, European Assets Trust, Grahams Financial Investment Trust, Molins, Securicor Group, Security Services, STC, Finais, Ashtad Group, Cooper Clarke Group, Merrydown Wine, Economic statistics: London sterling certificates of deposit (June), monetary statistics, including bank and building society balance sheets (June), bill turnover statistics (June), sterling commercial paper (June), new vehicle registrations (June).

TOMORROW

Interim pre-tax profits at Mount Charlotte Investments,



Adamson: rise predicted



Lewinton: consolidation

the hotels group, are expected to rise from £22.3 million to £24.5 million, according to UBS Phillips & Drew, with forecasts ranging from £22 million to £23 million.

Trading profits will be boosted by Thistle, which was acquired last October. However, higher finance charges will wipe out most of this at the pre-tax level. News is awaited on the disposal programme.

Full contributions from acquisitions and strong organic growth should help pre-tax profits at Automated Security (Holdings), the security systems manufacturer, advance from £8.75 million to about £13 million in the half-year, according to Andrew Harrington at BZW, the house broker.

Interim: Chrysler Corp, Mount Charlotte Investments, National Westminster Bank, St Moogon Properties, Updown Investment Co, Whitestone Leisure, Finais, Sutherland Holdings, Union Square, YRM, Economic statistics: CBI industrial trends survey (July).

WEDNESDAY

Sir Campbell Adamson, the chairman of Abbey National, the former building society now ranked fourth among the British banks by market capitalisation, should report annual net lending growth at about 20 per cent, with sound improvements in other income, mainly insurance.

However, Abbey's mortgage arrears have been increasing, in fact, they are estimated to have doubled to about £14 million, although they still

account for less than 5 per cent of operating profits.

The company is expected to report that home repossession stands at about 2,500 - and these are predicted to exceed 3,000 by the end of the year - although this is not as severe as it may seem considering Abbey's 1.2 million mortgage accounts.

Deteriorating housing markets are likely to result in a £10 million loss from the estate agency side, against £9.5 million last time.

John Wriglesworth at UBS Phillips & Drew has pencilled in interim pre-tax profits of £278 million, against a pro forma £253 million last time. This is at the bottom end of forecasts, which range from £273 million to £293 million.

Jeremy Chantry at Kleinwort Benson expects interim pre-tax profits at Yorkshire Chemicals, the dyestuffs and specialist chemicals group, to climb from £4 million to £5.5 million, although a prolonged industrial dispute will have held back profits in the comparative period.

Interim: Abbey National, T Cowie, Yorkshire Chemicals, Finais: Dale Electric International, Embassy Property Group.

THURSDAY

Higher provisions and poor margins at the Midland Bank, the weakest of the big four, are expected to result in pre-tax profits of £182 million in the

half-year, against a loss of £531 million last time, according to BZW. Market forecasts range from £150 million to £203 million. The dividend is likely to be flat.

TI Group, the specialist engineering group chaired by Christopher Lewinton, has seen a period of consolidation after recent acquisitions.

Sandy Morris at County NatWest is looking for a 15 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £57 million for the half-year. Market forecasts range from £57 million to £63 million.

Interim: Anglo & Overseas Trust, Fairway (London), Midland Bank, North London, TI Group, Finais: London and New York Convertible Trust.

FRIDAY

Barclays Bank is the last of the big four to report and the results will depend on provisions for domestic bad debts. The figures will be hit by a £100 million provision for British & Commonwealth's collapse alone.

John Tyce at Nomura Research is looking for pre-tax profits of £650 million, against £590 million, with market forecasts ranging from £634 million to £745 million.

Interim: AMS Industries, Barclays Bank, F&C Enterprise Trust, Investment Trust of Guernsey, Finais: Hughes Food Group.

Philip Pangalos



## A measure of corporate success

## ECONOMIC VIEW

RODNEY LORD

In the course of the 1970s, two British companies developed important products for the medical services market. One innovation turned its progenitor into the most successful British company of the 1980s, the other cost its company its independence. What made the difference?

Having written your answer in the margin of the paper, we can turn to the latest issue of the *Business Strategy Review* from the London Business Centre's Centre for Business Strategy for a detailed history of this tale of two products. Did you write research and development spending, or manufacturing capability, or marketing muscle? You were wrong. What made the difference, according to Filippo dell'Oso, who conducted the LBS analysis, was marketing strategy.

The tale relates to Glaxo's anti-ulcer drug, Zantac, and EMI's Cat scanner. Of the two, the Cat scanner was by far the more innovative and significant technological advance, winning a Nobel prize for its inventors, Godfrey Hounsfield and Allan Cormack. The breakthrough in

anti-ulcer drugs was also made by a British scientist, James Black, but the product of his work (which also won a Nobel prize) was not Glaxo's Zantac, but Tagamet, produced and marketed by SmithKline.

Glaxo developed Zantac only after refocusing its research effort when Dr Black's results were published in 1972. Glaxo's product acts in a similar way to Tagamet, blocking the secretion of acid to allow ulcers to heal, and although Glaxo claimed that it had fewer side effects and could be taken with a twice-daily dose rather than a four-times-a-day dose, Zantac was not the breakthrough that Tagamet was.

Whereas EMI was a technological leader, Glaxo was a technological follower. When Glaxo launched Zantac in 1981, SmithKline had already been selling Tagamet for five years and had expanded the market from \$90 million to \$1.5 billion, making Tagamet the

world's best-selling drug. To overcome its marketing weakness in most of the main markets where Zantac had to be sold, Glaxo entered into joint ventures, sometimes with several different firms in the same market, and priced Zantac substantially higher than the competing product to signal its superiority. So successful was the strategy that Zantac captured 7 per cent of new prescriptions within a week of launching the product in America. Slow to improve its own product, SmithKline gradually lost its market lead and the benefits of its innovation to Glaxo.

EMI faced the same underlying problem as Glaxo of how to sell its product as a medium-sized

British company in markets where it had little or no presence. Relying on its technological lead, it decided to set up its own manufacturing facilities and do its own marketing, concentrating on America. At first it was successful but as competitors such as Ohio Nuclear and General Electric entered the field with more resources, EMI began to suffer losses. It was subsequently taken over by Thorn, and the Cat scanner business was sold to GE.

crest rates were employed in trying to analyse business performance, the return to the economy would be a good deal higher.

A good starting point for an economics-based analysis of business performance is to try to define more closely what constitutes success or failure. None of the existing measures is wholly satisfactory. Return on capital cannot distinguish between capital intensive and labour intensive businesses. Banks and property companies which employ large amounts of capital will never make the same return on it as service companies which tend to employ relatively little. Equally, margin on turnover varies widely between the relatively high margins at the beginning of the production chain and the low ones among retailers. In any case, measuring margins begs the question of whether it is right to aim for a low turnover, high margin business or a high turnover, low margin one.

Evan Davis and John Kay, in another article in the *Review*, describe a new measure which attempts to capture a firm's economic value. They calculate a firm's "added value" by deducting from operating profits a figure for the return which could be made elsewhere on operating assets. This is done by applying the long bond yield to tangible assets including stocks. Having identified the value to shareholders and the economy of employing assets in that particular firm rather than elsewhere in the economy, they then relate the added value to input costs, that is labour costs plus the capital charge on operating assets.

In a league table of the six leading supermarket groups in Britain Kwik Save comes out clear winner producing £1.25 for every £1 of inputs. Sainsbury is next with £1.10, while Asda produces only 98p for every £1 of inputs. Though identifying winners does not tell you what made them successful, a clearer vision of the economics of the firm and the appropriate corporate goals could help to produce more Glaxos and fewer EMIs.

## TEMPUS

## Recovering the losses from a loose connection

EIGHT months have elapsed since Michael Shen was summoned back to take the helm at French Connection. His only public performance so far has been to unveil the horror of a £4.67 million loss for the year ended last January.

French Connection would probably have gone bust last winter but for the remarkable piece of opportunism demonstrated by Mr Shen five years earlier, when, on his recommendation, the group staked the man who came in to computerise its operations, for £50,000. The £15 million return on that investment realised last Christmas wiped out two-thirds of the group's debts, and effectively kept the business out of the hands of the receivers.

It also bought Mr Shen, an unassuming Hong Kong-born accountant, who spent five years as group finance director before dissatisfaction with his lack of influence persuaded him to resign in 1988, some valuable time, not to mention a little extra goodwill from the group's bankers.

Since Mr Shen returned, the Newcastle factory has been closed, as has the German retail venture. Tighter controls on overheads and stock levels have been introduced.

French Connection still has the banks wrapped tighter around its neck than a Nicole Farhi scarf, but gearing is down to about 30 per cent and the relationship is fast improving.

The shares, always a thin market, languish around 55p, having topped 200p in the good times. Too soon to buy, but the wrong time to sell.

## Enterprise Oil

ICI and Elf are locked in a stalemate over their respective 25 per cent shareholdings in Enterprise Oil.

Peter Lilley's opening gambit as trade and industry secretary, criticising potential ownership of British companies by state-controlled foreign concerns, was a clear warning to Elf and its patrons in the French government that a bid for Enterprise would be referred to the monopolies commission. Renationalisation



Greentree: sold Enterprise shareholding to Elf

tion by the back door is simply not on.

This has negative implications for Enterprise shares, which carry a substantial bid premium even after Friday's losses, and for ICI, which can no longer justify the carrying cost of its substantial investment in Enterprise.

The options open to all parties concerned are running out fast, and a placing with institutional investors, at a discount to the market, looks inevitable. The problem is that neither side wants to make the first move.

Sir Denis Henderson, ICI's chairman, will not want to place his 25 per cent one day, only to see Elf bid in the market 24 hours later at a higher

price. If Elf moves first, the prospect of a takeover vanishes and Enterprise shares immediately collapse.

Only one person emerges with any satisfaction from the deadlock, and that is Chris Greentree, chief executive of that other exploration and production concern, Lasso. He sold the Enterprise shareholding to Elf at 450p a share, receiving a combination of cash and Elf loan notes that paid £24.4 million in the first half of the current year alone. But Elf, keen to increase its presence in the North Sea, might turn its attention to Lasso. Cash raised from a placing of Enterprise shares would provide a useful war chest, and a bid for Lasso has

the added attraction of cancelling the loan notes. Again, the Lilley doctrine might get in the way.

Against that background, the outlook for Enterprise shares is not good. Priced at 658p at Friday's close, they trade on a multiple of 21, assuming net income of £143 million and earnings of 31.4p in the current year. Net asset value is not far off 537p a share.

The stock market's current obsession with crude oil prices is offering support and gives investors an opportunity to sell.

## Platinum link

COOKSON Group's sale last week of a commanding 7.91 per cent stake in Johnson Matthey could prove wrongly timed, if the tangle of interlocking shareholdings in the platinum industry should begin to unravel.

JM is 38.6 per cent owned by Charter Consolidated, and is under new management effectively installed by Charter. Charter is also under new management, put in by Minorco, and is looking for direct interests that are leaders in their field and going places. JM fits Charter's bill.

Charter in turn is 35.8 per cent owned by Minorco, which holds a 30 per cent stake in American precious metals group Engelhard Corporation.

Minorco thus has a direct stake in one platinum camp, and an indirect stake in another. At present, the status quo worries nobody. However, Charter could not move much closer to JM without stirring up an international regulatory fuss. Unless, of course, its major shareholder (Minorco) was free of Engelhard.

Whether Minorco is willing to shed Engelhard remains to be seen.

Minorco's problem is not cash, but where to spend it. Minorco is already looking more like a bank, with cash balances bulging at \$2 billion.

JM shareholders should, meanwhile, play dummy and let their partner play the hand.

## Private PowerGen deal 'would include windfall for workers'

John Lyons, head of the Engineers' & Managers' Association, fiercely criticised the

possible sale of PowerGen to

Hanson in *The Times*. John

Wakeham, the energy secretary, bites back



Wakeham: other means of privatisation were never ruled out

JUST about the only thing John Lyons and I are agreed on about the privatisation of the electricity supply industry is that the industry's employees have demonstrated exemplary professionalism in the reorganisation of the industry, and I would like to pay them full tribute for it.

Mr Lyons has a well-known opposition to the privatisation proposals and makes clear his nostalgia for the days of centralised planning.

He asserts unequivocally that electricity generation is an activity that is not compatible with the introduction of competition.

Yet centralised planning was responsible for giving us the AGR programme, substantial over-capacity in generation, and insufficient diversity of fuel sources. The introduction of competition has already transformed a previously monopolistic industry, which tended to favour a limited number of very large projects, into a far more diverse and environmentally conscious one in which a lot of new thinking is now going on about both cheaper and cleaner means of power generation.

The special share provisions

were introduced in order to give the government the opportunity to intervene - if it judged it necessary - to influence the future control of the electricity companies. They would only become relevant when a company was offered for sale to the public which

provision has no relevance to the decision on whether or not it is acceptable for the bidder to gain control in this case. As I explained to John Lyons and his colleagues when they came to see me - and as my statement in the House of Commons on July 23 made

'The sale of PowerGen will be decided in the best interests of this country'

clear - I intend to make sure that appropriate contractual safeguards are written into any agreement with Hanson or another purchaser of PowerGen. That, and not the special share provision, is the best way to proceed if a private sale

subsequently resulted in a bid for some other means of obtaining control. But in the present case, this simply does not arise. The bid, if it happens, will occur whilst the government still owns the company: the special share

goes ahead. As my statement also made clear, no financial decision has been made on that, and flotation preparations are continuing.

Everything that has previously been said in parliament about this assumed a public flotation of the companies. But other means of privatisation were never ruled out. The taxpayer would be justifiably critical if I were now to turn down out of hand what might prove an advantageous offer for PowerGen.

The Electricity Act specifically provides for the continuation of the existing negotiation machinery for pay and industrial relations generally. It also protects the pension positions of all those who were employees or pensioners of the industry on vesting day - and this includes "no worsement" provisions, which must be the envy of workers in many other industries.

In addition, I have just announced attractive special share offer provisions to employees throughout the industry that will enable them to take a stake in their own company. In the event of a sale of the company to a single purchaser, arrangements would also be made for PowerGen employees to receive benefits broadly comparable in financial terms to those they would have received in a public offering of the company's shares.

The sale of PowerGen will be decided in the best interests of this country. And whatever decision is ultimately reached, the electricity industry is set to become more open and more diverse - and I am confident that this will deliver lower costs and a better service to the customer.

John Lyons would like to return electricity supply to the cosy monopoly relationship of the past: I believe just as strongly that the new competitive structure will prove the making of a brighter future for the whole industry.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## British Lynk in power bid

SOMEWHERE at the Department of Energy there is an unofficial list of people and companies who will definitely not be allowed to buy PowerGen, the country's second biggest power generator and now the subject of a possible offer from Lord Hanson. At the top of the list are such notables as Colonel Gaddafi, Arthur Scargill and Gerry Adams. Further down are the Medellín cocaine syndicate and National Power. It is a fair bet that any organisation that has connections with the British coal industry, on whose output the generators are trying to become less dependent, is also unlikely to see its bid accepted. This makes it all the more curious that Roy Lynk, head of the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers, is attempting to raise the cash for a £1 billion-plus offer. Mr Lynk says he wants a "British-oriented consortium" to buy PowerGen, with the UDM as a "catalyst". He claims the cash will be forthcoming, with a few million pledged so far, although he has not approached Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher, for money. "I can see no justification for the government not allowing us to bid," he says. "I'm not talking off the top of my head." PowerGen was maintaining a dignified silence, despite the odd snigger in the background. The Department of Energy mumbled about "conflicts of interest" and said that the whole thing was theoretical.

## Unnatural cost

AN aggrieved employee, and perhaps soon to be ex-employee, at National Power's Tilbury station has rung to complain about the £100,000 the company is spending on an "environment and nature centre" there, in conjunction with the local council and Essex Naturalist Trust. This concern with matters green is not distracting National Power from the task of deciding which 5,000 members of its workforce will go over the next five years, he says. The centre opens in September and is one of five similar attractions at power stations around the country. The group says nature tends to invade those parts of its plants the public is kept away from, so why not make a feature of



them? "It's an effort to show that industry can live in harmony with the environment," says a spokesman. "This translates from corporate-speak as: 'It's good public relations.'"

## Growing greener

THEY'RE after your green vote again. Paul Cook, the recently appointed scientific adviser to the Conservative party, has started a search for the 100 greenest companies in Britain, to be announced at the end of this year. Professor Cook is a medical research scientist and Professor of Laser Technology at Brunel University. He believes there are many British companies that are changing their policies to take account of environmental concerns, and that their new-found greenness should be highlighted. His staff were a little vague on whether the study had been commissioned by the government or the Conservative party, but I would think it is a fair bet it will eventually surface with Smith Square's imprimatur.

## On the move

Philip Gibbs, ranked as the top analyst in the miscellaneous financials sector for five successive years until this year when he was narrowly pipped at the post by James Capel, has resigned from Laing & Crutchfield. Leaving two of his team-mates behind - Karen Bennett and Richard Furlong - he will be joining BZW in due course. But first he will take a ten-week

sabbatical to study architecture. "He loves going around looking at old houses," says a colleague. Gibbs, said to have commanded a salary and bonus running into six figures at Laing, decided to move to pastures new when it pulled out of market-making. "Without market-making the total commission toll in that sector doesn't amount to more than £400,000," an inside source reveals, "and I think Philip realised that that wasn't enough to support a team of three. It was he who approached BZW rather than the other way round."

Also on the move is Tony Westlake, former director of corporate finance at Kitcat & Aitken until the recent clear-out, who is joining Jon Sachs at the newly founded corporate finance division of Bank of Ireland. Jon's decision to resurface at Bank of Ireland after he left James Capel was chronicled in this column last month.

## Meeting of hearts

DAVID Simpson, former financial journalist and now a director of Dewe Rogerson, the City public relations firm, has just had to break the news to his colleagues that he was married last Thursday week. His wife Elizabeth, known as Tink, is starting as she means to go on. David was forced to miss a Dewe Rogerson board meeting for the first time because it coincided with the wedding. "She wouldn't let me go," he complains.

Martin Waller

## California insurers face ruling

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

THE California insurance industry and its top state regulator, Roxoni Gillespie, will face each other in court again today to hear the decision on whether she can begin demanding rebates for some of the state's 17 million motorists.

But whatever the decision, by Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Dzintra Janavasa, the losing side is certain to appeal. California's 400 insurance companies are seeking to stop Ms Gillespie implementing the rebate provisions of insurance reforms known as proposition 103, which became law two years ago and seeks a 20 per cent cut in car premiums from November 1987 levels. But under a previous legal ruling, companies that prove they have not made excessive profits from car insurance in the past will not have to give rebates.

Farmers Group, California's second largest insurer, owned by BAT Industries, has already said it does not expect to give any rebates. Ms Gillespie has estimated a fair rate of return on car insurance to be between 11.2 per cent and 19 per cent. Most insurance companies claim they have made only 11.2 per cent. Meanwhile, the consumer activist Harvey Rosenfield, who wrote and campaigned for proposition 103, last week formally launched his second attempt to set up a state-run, non-profit-making insurance company. His first qualifying move is to collect 373,000 signatures.

## BRUSSELS NOTEBOOK

## Hit list heralds new strategy to boost air firms' exports

THE EUROPEAN Commission has drawn up a hit list of obstacles that dissuade European aeronautics firms from co-operating more closely to meet worldwide competition.

While the big passenger airlines think globally, other markets, such as domestic transport and the helicopter industry, remain segmented, the commission says.

An EC-wide export mechanism would help companies that are starved of export credit facilities other than those offered by their own country. They also need less restrictive company tax laws, clearer merger rules and the removal of different national standards and certification procedures. Joint research should be encouraged but government assistance should be stamped out, says the commission, which will present its new strategy to EC industry ministers on September 21.

BRUSSELS has allowed the West German government to pump £17.6 million into Daimler Benz on the grounds that the Bremen plant receiving the subsidy is in an economically depressed part of the country. The EC has also approved three earlier aid packages to Daimler.

Sir Leon Brittan, EC competition commissioner, wanted to open an inquiry but was outvoted by colleagues led by Martin Bangemann, the German in-

dustrial and internal market commissioner, and Bruce Millan, who runs EC regional policy. Sir Leon has taken a fairly hard line on subsidies to Rover and other European carmakers.

This suggests Brussels is split over the use of state subsidies to suck investment into depressed regions. The split could widen when East Germany, whose entire territory will be eligible for EC regional aid, is absorbed into the community. A soft line on state subsidies could therefore make the GDR a doubly attractive location for investment by West German car manufacturers.

BATTLELINES are drawn for another autumn struggle over car exhaust fumes between the commission and the greener European Parliament. A committee of MEPs has voted for stricter exhaust limits than those proposed by the commission for cars between 1400 and 2000cc. Brussels' proposed limits would be among the toughest in industrialised countries. But Euro MPs, who have used their muscle before to cut fumes from small cars, want a further round of exhaust reductions in 1995.

Car makers have called for moderation from the European Parliament, fearing successive tightening of the rules will disrupt the design of new models. But they may well opt for the toughest exhaust limits to be on the safe side.

CZECHOSLOVAKS may soon be eligible for £312 million worth of loans from the EC's development bank, following satisfaction in Brussels with their country's economic and political reform plans, according to Henning Christophersen, EC economic affairs commissioner.

The loans would come from the European Investment Bank, which borrows on international capital markets and lends money for development projects. Mr Christophersen says Czechoslovakia must rapidly change its banking and pricing systems, tighten its monetary and fiscal management and privatise its state monopolies.

BRUSSELS begins two days of talks at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris today with the United States, Japan, South Korea and other ship-building countries to negotiate a phase-out of state subsidies to the world's shipyards. Some Asian firms boast an ability to compete without government money, but the EC wants a long enough grace period to allow European shipbuilders to streamline their operations before facing full competition. Brussels is also pushing for a procedure to settle disputes in order to dissuade competitors from taking the law into their own hands.

Peter Guilford



## USM REVIEW

# Capita buys out British Telecom share of joint venture in £1.3m deal

CAPITA, the management services group, has bought itself out of a joint venture with British Telecom in a deal worth £1.3 million. This gives the group full control of Telecom Capita, which was set up in October 1988. Telecom rapidly became one of Capita's most profitable divisions.

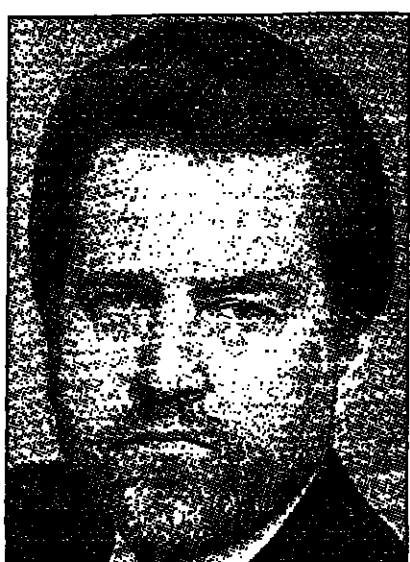
Rod Aldridge, Capita chairman, said the agreement would increase earnings and bring greater stability to the group's income. "We look forward to the rapid development of Telecom Capita under our full control, whilst maintaining our strong links with British Telecom."

Paul Pinder, group finance director, said Capita had changed since coming to the market in April last year. From an original core business of management and systems consultancy the company has expanded to provide a wide range of management services.

Capita is one of the few management consultancy businesses to target the public sector. Mr Pinder said the company's aim was to line up a steady flow of business. "Our objective is to provide a wide range of management services to the public sector and to enhance the quality of our income by selling longer-term contracts. One way or another, we appear to have achieved it."

Telecom Capita won contracts worth £25 million last year. Its biggest deal so far, with Berkshire county council, will provide a steady flow of business over the next five years. The company is pursuing up to five further bids, and expects to announce more deals within the next three months.

Telecom Capita runs the poll tax billing system on behalf of several local authorities. The decision to concentrate



Aldridge: maintaining links with BT

on winning local government contracts is likely to stand Capita in good stead. The poll tax will provide a steady stream of business, while consultancy and training in general management and information technology will remain in demand.

Many councils need to upgrade their financial systems, and Capita can be expected to bid aggressively for contracts. Apart from advising on technology and computers, it can provide help with training, public relations, corporate finance and provision of temporary staff.

Capita made pre-tax profits of £1.3 million in the year to last December, and is expected to double that this year. A full listing is expected within 18 months.

Jon Ashworth

## Changing tack at Wensum

WHEN Wensum joined the USM a year ago, the main objective of Andrew Hughes, the chairman, was to maximise all the benefits of a public listing in order to expand the company.

But he quickly discovered that the day-to-day running of a public company was a time-consuming operation that left him little time for other matters. He found that he was spreading himself too thinly and attracting criticism from some of his institutional shareholders, who were demanding greater expansion.

Mr Hughes has just strengthened Wensum's management with the appointment of a new commercial director, which will allow him more time to concentrate on the group's future.

The new incumbent, Philip Mitzman, will take over the day-to-day running of Wensum's clothing division, which designs and manufactures own-label men's quality suits, blazers and formal wear for leading high street retailers. He will be

responsible for all sales, technical design, production planning, purchasing and distribution.

Meanwhile, the group's other division, Wensum Corporate, specialising in designing, making and distributing corporate uniforms and career wear, is performing well. It supplies a number of blue chip clients, including Lloyds Bank, Air Canada, Ford Motor and the London Electricity Board.

In its first year on the USM, Wensum lifted pre-tax profits 22 per cent to £635,000. The group last year signed a sizeable contract supplying WH Smith, and analysts are forecasting pre-tax profits of at least £750,000 for the current year. Originally a management buyout from Hornes, after it was bought by Sears, Wensum came to market via a placing of shares at 70p. On Friday they closed at 61p.

Michael Clark

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

## THIRD MARKET

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

## GOLD

Gold prices are quoted in sterling per ounce. The London Gold Market is open from 10.30am to 4.00pm. The New York Gold Market is open from 10.00am to 5.00pm.

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00
1.000.000 A&S	28.00	0.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	100	2800.00

## Court of Appeal

## Conflict over intent in assault cases

**Regina v Parmenter**  
Before Lord Justice Mustill, Mr Justice Waterhouse and Mr Justice Swinton Thomas  
[Judgment July 20]

Court of Appeal decisions in *R v Spratt* (The Times May 14) and *R v Savage* (The Times May 18), on the degree of intent necessary to establish an offence of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, have caused confusion among the lower courts.

Their Lordships preferred the conclusion expressed in *Spratt*, and held that the prosecution had to establish, as for the offence of unlawfully and maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm under section 20, that the accused intended to cause the defendant to suffer the kind of harm specified in the section or was reckless as to that consequence; it was not sufficient to establish that he had committed an assault which had caused the harm.

The state of the law in that area was unsatisfactory but beyond resolution by the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, allowed the appeal of Philip Mark Parmenter against his conviction on February 22, 1989 in Chelmsford Crown Court (Judge Taylor and a jury) of four offences of inflicting grievous bodily harm contrary to section 20 of the 1861 Act, on which he was sentenced to a total of five years imprisonment.

He had pleaded guilty to one offence of cruelty to a person under 16, contrary to section 1(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, on which he was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment concurrent.

Mr Ahab Jafferjee, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Colin Woodford and Mr Richard Daniel for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE MUSTILL said that all the counts on the indictment related to injuries caused to the appellant's baby son, aged some three months. The baby had suffered injuries to the bony structures of his legs and right forearm and the appellant did not dispute that those injuries had been caused by rough handling on his part.

The only issue at the trial was whether the appellant had acted with the necessary intent, his case being that he had no experience with small babies and did not realise that handling which (as was accepted by a paediatrician at the trial) would not be inappropriate when handling a three to four year old child would be quite inappropriate with a new born baby.

some person, albeit of a minor character, might result."

At first sight that direction seemed unexceptionable, containing as it did a direct quotation from *R v Mowatt* (1968) 1 QB 421. Yet on closer inspection it could be seen to be flawed because by directing the jury by reference to only part of the passage in *Mowatt* the judge had inadvertently imparted a fundamental change to the principle laid down there.

When the judgment in *Mowatt* was read as a whole it seemed clear that the court was stating two propositions, one positive and one negative. The positive proposition was that a defendant could not be convicted under section 20 unless he actually foresaw that physical harm to some other person would be the consequence of his act. That was subject to a negative qualification that the defendant need not actually have foreseen that the harm would be as grave as that which in the event occurred.

Their Lordships believed that in *Mowatt* the words "should have foreseen" were intended to bear the same meaning as "did foresee" or simply "foresee". Read out of context, however, the ordinary meaning of "should have" was "ought to have".

By reading the passage to the jurors in isolation from its context the judge thus inadvertently created a real risk that the jurors would believe that they were being directed to ask themselves, not whether the appellant actually foresaw that his acts



















# Goodwill Games outgrow their original motive and blossom into an exercise in international relations

## Party goes with a swing even with VIPs missing

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, SEATTLE

THE announcer in the King County Aquatics Center had lost his self-control. "Ladies and gentlemen, please don't sit down. Stamp your feet, holler, wave, anything you can. Let her know you're here. We can get a world record." And they did. Janet Evans did not. The 1,500 metre freestyle record, Evans's own record, stayed where it was.

Some of the main guests have not shown up, but the Goodwill Games party is going with a swing. In the athletics stadium, where gold medals were often cheaper than victories in the British league, you could not hear your popcorn crunching. The World Cup soccer on TV, but it has nothing on this, one of the 14,000 Games volunteers said, as if Roger Kingdom's victory over Tony Dees was the achievement of a lifetime.

Last Wednesday it was discov-

ered that Petra Felke was the latest name on a long list of withdrawals from athletics: Christie, Jackson, Cram, Bubka, Harris, Moses, Bile, Ottey, Melinte, Chistyakova, to name but a few. But there are 21 sports here and the organisers are claiming that 19 have fulfilled their promise of "a multi-sport invitational uniting the best in the world". Swimming, missing only a handful, including Britain's Adrian Moorhouse, can be noted as a good effort in attracting the world's best, athletics as the only failure. The Goodwill Games are aiming at Olympic standard but fewer than half the athletics gold medals were won by competitors who would be considered potential Olympic champions.

Yet The Athletics Congress, justifiably claiming that competition in many events has been exciting, even if standards have been moderate, has welcomed the shop window of a substantial share of the 86 hours of prime-time cable television which the

Goodwill Games are getting in the United States. "The Goodwill Games have helped a great deal with the promotion of track and field in the United States, and I think we will continue to feel an impact," Ollan Cassell, the president of TAC, said.

Apart from the Penn relays, for which attendance is high because parents are attracted to support their children, the average crowd of 23,000 is the highest for the sport in the United States since the Los Angeles Olympics of 1984. Both Leroy Burrell and Michael Johnson, the respective winners of the 100 and 200 metres and among the few winners here who would be regarded as potential Olympic champions, said the Goodwill Games had been the highlight of their careers.

Neither has been at the top long enough to experience Olympic or world championship competition. While the British have European championships and Commonwealth Games this year, the

Americans would have had nothing but for the Goodwill Games. "We wanted to give our athletes that feeling this year," Cassell said. Paul Beckham, the president of the Games, said the feeling would probably return every four years for a long time to come. The reason for inventing the Goodwill Games, first held in 1986, was to raise the iron curtain between American and Soviet sport after the Olympic boycotts of 1980 and 1984. The motive is now outdated but Ted Turner, the television tycoon who created the Games, said that they remained important to relations between the countries.

"International relationships are like a marriage - you have to work at them," is the message which Turner has been getting across here. Which is one reason why Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) is not rushing into divorce proceedings. The other reason is that they could be expensive.

Losses in 1986 were \$26 million and may be as high again this

time. As Beckham said: "The question being asked is: what in the world are you doing it for if you're losing money?" Keep feeding the slot machine and the jackpot will come? "I don't think these Games will lose money forever," Turner said. "Whenever you start an enterprise, you don't usually cover your expenses at the beginning."

When Turner started CNN, an all-news network, in 1980, tens of millions of pounds were lost during the first five years. "Now it's making hundreds of millions of dollars," Beckham said. In 1985 Turner bought the MGM library. "According to some, it was an astronomically stupid sum. But it was able to provide enough material to start TNT (Turner Network Television) and six months after it was launched, at a cost of \$10 million, it was valued at \$750 million."

"So far as the Goodwill Games are concerned, losing \$26 million is not that large. We had a board

meeting on Monday and nobody spoke out against these Games. We have to consider what is happening in the field of rights payments. We paid \$275 million for the right to NBA basketball for four years. We paid \$445 million for four years of NFL football. We paid \$8 million for a little bit of World Cup soccer and viewer interest in the Goodwill Games is greater."

The reception here has been reminiscent of the Commonwealth Games in Auckland in January, friendly and enthusiastic. Ratings have increased daily and the signal has been taken by 70 countries. "We own this thing and if a bit of life is breathed into it we have a major success here," Beckham added. "I am disappointed that Britain is not here, but this event will get through to them."

It has already got through to the Russians, who sent 30 of the 30 British participants in the Games. But Britain was represented in only eight sports. "We are talking

about Olympic sports here," Turner said. "And they are only on the global stage once every four years. That made sense back in the 1930s when it took two months to take a steamship to arrive. There is no reason why there is not room in the athletics calendar for an event like this."

Not all is goodwill, however. Alberto Juntorena, the 1976 Olympic 400 and 800 metres champion, is here looking after the Cubans, but was upset that the United States government refused to allow the head of the 1991 Pan-American Games host committee to attend.

Yuri Korolyov, the vice-president of the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, was left wondering the same. The Soviet Union's player, Sergei Fedorov, used his trip to the Games to sign a five-year contract with the Detroit Red Wings. "They stole our player," Korolyov said. "Having this happen is like a spoon of tar in a barrel of honey."

Results, page 30

## Winrow and Merry justify selection in British junior team

TWO late additions to the party that travels to Bulgaria next Sunday for the third world junior championships stole the limelight at Horsham on Saturday. The British team overcame a stiff opposition from Australia and Italy in the latest of a long line of international matches for the under-20s sponsored, as is the squad, by Dairy Crest.

Unfortunately, the vagaries of British middle-distance selection at all levels dictate that one of the two, Craig Winrow, travels to Plovdiv only as a prospective 4 x 400 metres relay runner. There will have been a deal of relief,

however, at the timely return to form of Katharine Merry, the other, who justified her inclusion in the 100 metres by zipping to a United Kingdom age 15 best of 11.60sec.

Whenever the vindication for selecting Mark Sessay and Andrew Hall for the 800 metres in the world championships, Winrow's omission is hard to accept. Winner of the European junior title last summer as a 17-year-old, he ran this year's trial when not fully recovered from a viral infection and finished third to Sessay and Lill. He was adamant that he was on the way back to full fitness and would

be ready by August if wanted. Overlooked behind three Kenyans and five of Britain's leading seniors, Winrow clocked 1min 47.79sec - thought to be the fastest in the world by a junior this year - at Crystal Palace two Fridays ago to show he was right. At Horsham any lingering doubts were, like the opposition (including Sessay), cast aside as he countered anything offered with interest to cruise home in 1min 50.45sec.

"I had a point to make and made it," he said. "I thought they [the selectors] made a wrong decision, but it will happen a lot more; I might as well get used to it now. At least I've been able to get on with my running."

On Saturday's showing, though, he will probably be superfluous even to relay requirements. Duane Ledej, Texas-based but back in Britain this summer "for a few races", and Adrian Patrick took the first two places in the 400 metres.

Add to those Richardson's conqueror in the English schools championships, David Grindley, who won an invitation race at Horsham in 47.26sec (faster than Patrick) and the unpressurised 3min 08.54sec that the quartet strung together in the long relay at the end of the meeting and you have a good springboard from which to attack the British junior record of 3min 05.89sec in Plovdiv.

### RESULTS FROM HORSHAM

GB under-20s: 100m: 2 J. Lill, 10.30; 200m: 2 J. Lill, 22.47; 400m: 2 J. Lill, 50.54; 800m: 2 J. Lill, 1:51.14; 1,500m: 2 J. Lill, 4:02.10; 2,000m: 2 J. Lill, 5:48.55; 3,000m: 2 J. Lill, 8:42.15; 4,000m: 2 J. Lill, 11:42.15; 5,000m: 2 J. Lill, 15:42.15; 6,000m: 2 J. Lill, 19:42.15; 7,000m: 2 J. Lill, 23:42.15; 8,000m: 2 J. Lill, 27:42.15; 9,000m: 2 J. Lill, 31:42.15; 10,000m: 2 J. Lill, 35:42.15; 11,000m: 2 J. Lill, 39:42.15; 12,000m: 2 J. Lill, 43:42.15; 13,000m: 2 J. Lill, 47:42.15; 14,000m: 2 J. Lill, 51:42.15; 15,000m: 2 J. Lill, 55:42.15; 16,000m: 2 J. Lill, 59:42.15; 17,000m: 2 J. Lill, 63:42.15; 18,000m: 2 J. Lill, 67:42.15; 19,000m: 2 J. Lill, 71:42.15; 20,000m: 2 J. Lill, 75:42.15; 21,000m: 2 J. Lill, 79:42.15; 22,000m: 2 J. Lill, 83:42.15; 23,000m: 2 J. Lill, 87:42.15; 24,000m: 2 J. Lill, 91:42.15; 25,000m: 2 J. Lill, 95:42.15; 26,000m: 2 J. Lill, 99:42.15; 27,000m: 2 J. Lill, 103:42.15; 28,000m: 2 J. Lill, 107:42.15; 29,000m: 2 J. Lill, 111:42.15; 30,000m: 2 J. Lill, 115:42.15; 31,000m: 2 J. Lill, 119:42.15; 32,000m: 2 J. Lill, 123:42.15; 33,000m: 2 J. Lill, 127:42.15; 34,000m: 2 J. Lill, 131:42.15; 35,000m: 2 J. Lill, 135:42.15; 36,000m: 2 J. Lill, 139:42.15; 37,000m: 2 J. Lill, 143:42.15; 38,000m: 2 J. Lill, 147:42.15; 39,000m: 2 J. Lill, 151:42.15; 40,000m: 2 J. Lill, 155:42.15; 41,000m: 2 J. Lill, 159:42.15; 42,000m: 2 J. Lill, 163:42.15; 43,000m: 2 J. Lill, 167:42.15; 44,000m: 2 J. Lill, 171:42.15; 45,000m: 2 J. Lill, 175:42.15; 46,000m: 2 J. Lill, 179:42.15; 47,000m: 2 J. Lill, 183:42.15; 48,000m: 2 J. Lill, 187:42.15; 49,000m: 2 J. Lill, 191:42.15; 50,000m: 2 J. Lill, 195:42.15; 51,000m: 2 J. Lill, 199:42.15; 52,000m: 2 J. Lill, 203:42.15; 53,000m: 2 J. Lill, 207:42.15; 54,000m: 2 J. Lill, 211:42.15; 55,000m: 2 J. Lill, 215:42.15; 56,000m: 2 J. Lill, 219:42.15; 57,000m: 2 J. Lill, 223:42.15; 58,000m: 2 J. Lill, 227:42.15; 59,000m: 2 J. Lill, 231:42.15; 60,000m: 2 J. Lill, 235:42.15; 61,000m: 2 J. Lill, 239:42.15; 62,000m: 2 J. Lill, 243:42.15; 63,000m: 2 J. Lill, 247:42.15; 64,000m: 2 J. Lill, 251:42.15; 65,000m: 2 J. Lill, 255:42.15; 66,000m: 2 J. Lill, 259:42.15; 67,000m: 2 J. Lill, 263:42.15; 68,000m: 2 J. Lill, 267:42.15; 69,000m: 2 J. Lill, 271:42.15; 70,000m: 2 J. Lill, 275:42.15; 71,000m: 2 J. Lill, 279:42.15; 72,000m: 2 J. Lill, 283:42.15; 73,000m: 2 J. Lill, 287:42.15; 74,000m: 2 J. Lill, 291:42.15; 75,000m: 2 J. Lill, 295:42.15; 76,000m: 2 J. Lill, 299:42.15; 77,000m: 2 J. Lill, 303:42.15; 78,000m: 2 J. Lill, 307:42.15; 79,000m: 2 J. Lill, 311:42.15; 80,000m: 2 J. Lill, 315:42.15; 81,000m: 2 J. Lill, 319:42.15; 82,000m: 2 J. Lill, 323:42.15; 83,000m: 2 J. Lill, 327:42.15; 84,000m: 2 J. Lill, 331:42.15; 85,000m: 2 J. Lill, 335:42.15; 86,000m: 2 J. Lill, 339:42.15; 87,000m: 2 J. Lill, 343:42.15; 88,000m: 2 J. Lill, 347:42.15; 89,000m: 2 J. Lill, 351:42.15; 90,000m: 2 J. Lill, 355:42.15; 91,000m: 2 J. Lill, 359:42.15; 92,000m: 2 J. Lill, 363:42.15; 93,000m: 2 J. Lill, 367:42.15; 94,000m: 2 J. Lill, 371:42.15; 95,000m: 2 J. Lill, 375:42.15; 96,000m: 2 J. Lill, 379:42.15; 97,000m: 2 J. Lill, 383:42.15; 98,000m: 2 J. Lill, 387:42.15; 99,000m: 2 J. Lill, 391:42.15; 100,000m: 2 J. Lill, 395:42.15; 101,000m: 2 J. Lill, 399:42.15; 102,000m: 2 J. Lill, 403:42.15; 103,000m: 2 J. Lill, 407:42.15; 104,000m: 2 J. Lill, 411:42.15; 105,000m: 2 J. Lill, 415:42.15; 106,000m: 2 J. Lill, 419:42.15; 107,000m: 2 J. Lill, 423:42.15; 108,000m: 2 J. Lill, 427:42.15; 109,000m: 2 J. Lill, 431:42.15; 110,000m: 2 J. Lill, 435:42.15; 111,000m: 2 J. Lill, 439:42.15; 112,000m: 2 J. Lill, 443:42.15; 113,000m: 2 J. Lill, 447:42.15; 114,000m: 2 J. Lill, 451:42.15; 115,000m: 2 J. Lill, 455:42.15; 116,000m: 2 J. Lill, 459:42.15; 117,000m: 2 J. Lill, 463:42.15; 118,000m: 2 J. Lill, 467:42.15; 119,000m: 2 J. Lill, 471:42.15; 120,000m: 2 J. Lill, 475:42.15; 121,000m: 2 J. Lill, 479:42.15; 122,000m: 2 J. Lill, 483:42.15; 123,000m: 2 J. Lill, 487:42.15; 124,000m: 2 J. Lill, 491:42.15; 125,000m: 2 J. 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# Bold Russian holds best credentials for intriguing event

## British profit from raid on Germany

### Kostroma earns Nassau tilt

FROM OUR IRISH RACING CORRESPONDENT, DUBLIN

By MANDARIN

NEWCASTLE'S imaginative scheduling of a group race on Monday, traditionally the weakest racing day, has again reaped its due reward with an intriguing contest.

The Federation Brewery Classic Lager Beeswing Stakes is one of that relatively rare breed of high-class, fast, fun races, so form at this distance needs to be the prime consideration.

With that in mind, Bold Russian has excellent credentials. He has improved throughout the season, winning handicaps at Newmarket, over this trip, and then over a mile at the Curragh.

However, the performance which underlines his chance here is his fine head second to Sally Rouse in the seven-furlong Jersey Stakes, also a group three race, at Royal Ascot last month. He was not helped by having to be switched to challenge two furlongs out, although it is arguable whether that manoeuvre made the difference between victory and defeat.

On that run he holds Robellion, who was well behind in eighth and re-possesses on the same terms. Phouzti, and Montedre are likely to pose more potent threats, although both have questions to answer.

Phouzti, highly regarded by his stable, has been lightly raced after splitting a pastern last season. He returned with a fair eight lengths fourth to Markidistinction in a group two race at Sandown in April



Hills: high hopes for Bold Russian

but has not raced since. Even as a four-year-old he has his share of potential although his achievements do not yet measure up to those of Bold Russian.

Montedre has done more racing but connections seem undecided about his best trip. After a good second to Rock City in the Greenham Stakes over today's distance, he twice ran over six furlongs, on the second occasion making late progress to finish 2½ lengths fourth to Polar Bird at Newmarket. However, Barry Hills, who trains both Bold Russian and Polar Bird, should have a clear idea of where he stands with Montedre.

In the Federation Brewery Best Scotch Handicap 1 side with Ashden, a previous distance winner. He quickened well to win from Scottish Reform at Edinburgh last month and then may have

found the extended mile at Beverley beyond him when eighth to Ratushka. Pusey Street Boy, also a distance winner, is preferred as the danger to Military Shot, who is not easy to place despite some good form of his own over seven furlongs.

Whatever the fate of Pusey Street Boy, Richard Hannon should not leave the meeting empty-handed as Rapid Coracle has a clear-cut chance in the Maiden Auction Stakes. He was an encouraging fifth to the useful Aimaaz at Salisbury last month and has less to do here.

At Lingfield, Rasan can record his fourth win in five starts in the Personal Selection Handicap. He made all under top weight to win easily over this course and distance nine days ago and he is difficult to oppose while he remains in such good form.

Chadbaan will have fewer better opportunities than in the Steel Selling Stakes, while Lear Leader (2.0) and Yalanou (3.0) should justify likely short-priced favourites.

However, for the nap I turn to Wolverhampton's evening meeting and Quagline in the Robbie Dennison Maiden Stakes. He was an encouraging running on 1½ lengths third to Saturday's Newcastle winner Tiber Flow at Sandown earlier this month, and the step up in distance, coupled with less demanding opposition, suggests he has fine prospects of gaining his first success.

JOHN Gosden's Maximilian, who started as the 12-10 favourite, gave a confident ride by George Duffield as he ran out a convincing winner of the group three £21,978 Ostermann-Pokal (1m) at Munching yesterday.

Duffield faced his challenge until well inside the final furlong on Maximilian, who ran on well to beat the local hope Zille by three-quarters of a length.

Neil Graham's impeccably bred filly Night Of Stars (Walter Swinburn), who paid 14-10, completed a long-range British double, by giving her Newmarket trainer his first foreign success in the £7,236 listed Preis der Landeshauptstadt (1m) in Munching.

However, the British pair Dashing Blade (John Mathias) and Treble Eight (Swinburn) both met defeat at the hands of that impressive German year-old Turkionk in the feature event, the £4,102 Grosser Mercedes-Benz Preis-Bayernisches Zuchtstiftung (100) on the same Munich card.

Turkionk was pushed through a gap on the rails by Georg Bokscak well over a furlong out, and the combination stayed on well to beat Dashing Blade a length, while Treble Eight a neck further behind in the group one race.

Staying, Turkionk was not happy but Mathias had allowed Turkionk to creep through on the inner as well as allowing his mount to drift.

Earlier, Balding's Moniga finished third for the second time in Germany this season, when she was beaten by Dragan Hec Fabulous Eden (Lorenz Hec) and Scharya (Cash Amussen) in the £12,820 Listed Meet at Chandon Preis-Grosser.

Sprint-Preis von Bayern over an extended six furlongs.

Willie Carson won a small handicap at Munich, when his mount Jack Betz just justified favouritism in the Authi Rennen over seven furlongs.

At Eyring on Saturday, Christian Wall's Candy Glen defied over his shoulder three times in the last furlong at non-existent dangers before finally relaxed and allowed Kostroma to strike the front.

This result provided yet a further boost for the Bi-centenary Handicap at the Curragh two weeks ago, in which Caerless Writing beat

KOSTROMA, in the colours of the centenary winner, over an effortless 11-length winner from Guy Harwood's Akamantis in the EBF Orby Stakes at Leopardstown on Saturday, and the winning trainer Tommy Scudamore intends sending her to Goodwood on Saturday for the Nassau Stakes.

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That performance was good enough for Wall to aim Candy Glen at the group one Prix Jacques Le Marois at Deauville on August 12, when he is likely to meet Machiavellian and the impressive German year-old Turkionk in the feature event, the £4,102 Grosser Mercedes-Benz Preis-Bayernisches Zuchtstiftung (100) on the same Munich card.

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Montefiore and Kostroma in a three-way photo finish.

The previous Saturday, Montefiore had won the Golden Pages Handicap here, but there is now argument that Caerless Writing should be disqualified in the Bi-centenary Handicap.

The reason for this is that the handicapper, who had raised her 13lb in other handicaps of this type, had neglected to give her a penalty at the Curragh, although an appeal had been lodged on her behalf against Clive Britain's Game Plan, the winner of the Sea World Pretty Polly Stakes.

That appeal has yet to be heard and, according to rule 179, appellants are supposed to carry penalties in all races

awaiting the outcome of such cases.

Tim Bolger continues to run rampant with his two-year-olds and Nordic Soprano, second to Time Gentlemen in the Railway Stakes, justifies 7-4 favourite in the £125,000 EBF Orby Stakes.

Christy Roche was supposed to have ridden his unbeaten stable companion Nazoo, but she was found to be in season and Roche switched to Nordic Soprano.

Michael Kinane certainly rode the right one when teaming up with Belmez (by El Gran Senor) at Ascot, but at home he left behind another winning progeny of El Gran Senor in the smart juvenile debutant Flowing.

## WINDSOR

By Mandarin

6.10 Kurrage, 6.35 Taylor's Realm, 7.0 For Real, 7.30 La Domine, 8.0 Kaitai, 8.30 Trigon.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.10 Siberian Flower, 6.35 La Visir, 7.0 Grey Wolf, 7.30 Aqua Noir, 8.0 Aunt Hester, 8.30 Regio Royale.

Going: good to firm

Draw: 51-61, high numbers best

6.10 EBF CANCELLER RELIEF MAXIMILIAN FUND MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,821: 5f) (15 runners)

1-4 AFFORDABLE 75 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
2-3425 ARTURIAN 11 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
3-48 BATHY 27 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
4-48 BATHY 27 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
5-5 KURRALING 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
6-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
7-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
8-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
9-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
10-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
11-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
12-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
13-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
14-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
15-5 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15

6.35 BPOC HANDICAP (£2,821: 1m 3f 150yd) (14)

1-340 VINTAGE 40 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
2-414 VINTAGE 40 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
3-400 GO FORTH 45 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
4-10 SARVAK 45 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
5-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
6-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
7-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
8-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
9-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
10-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
11-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
12-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
13-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
14-501 MEDALLION 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15

6.45 BPOC HANDICAP (£2,821: 1m 3f 150yd) (14)

1-340 VINTAGE 40 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
2-414 VINTAGE 40 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
3-400 GO FORTH 45 (P) M Carter 9-4, W Newman 3  
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## 7.30 ARLINGTON SECURITIES HANDICAP (£3,340: 1m 70yd) (17)

1-408 PERIOD 38 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
2-1071 DISCORD 38 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
3-124 BU-SOFFAN 31 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
4-124 BU-SOFFAN 31 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
5-6412 DALLANIAN 12 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
6-602 FOLLOW THE LEADER 12 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
7-124 RED RIVER BOY 7 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
8-400 SISTER BAL 15 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
9-5405 AL-TORFANAN 8 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
10-400 LAND OF HOPE 33 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
11-1246 ROYAL DARTMOUTH 12 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
12-429 CHART CROSS 30 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
13-1246 ROYAL DARTMOUTH 12 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
14-629 ACCIA NORT 7 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
15-500 JACQUA 17 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
16-500 JACQUA 17 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
17-500 JACQUA 17 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15

8.0 RACECOURSE NURSERY HANDICAP STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,978: 6f) (13)

1-331 TRAMBLEU 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
2-331 TRAMBLEU 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
3-331 TRAMBLEU 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
4-331 TRAMBLEU 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
5-331 TRAMBLEU 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
6-331 TRAMBLEU 10 (P) M Johnson-Houghton 9-4, J Reid 15  
7-331 TRAMBLEU 10 (P







Great Britain and Ireland's hold on Curtis Cup slips as they come to grief on fast greens

# Americans justified in exuberance as they scent triumph

From PATRICIA DAVIES in BERNARDSVILLE

BRANDIE Burton and Katie Peterson, two of the American team making their first Curtis Cup appearances, exemplified the mood of their side as they exchanged exuberant high fives on the august fairways of Somerset Hills yesterday. They were on the way to a five and four victory over Elaine Farquharson and Helen Wadsworth and the United States went on to establish a lead of 8-4 over Great Britain and Ireland, with only six singles to play.

Shannon, their captain, by winning both series of four-somes 2-1, the Americans were thinking of their first Cup win since 1984. They needed only one-and-a-point whereas the holders needed five-and-a-half, a remote prospect. Less remote, but still unlikely, were the five points needed to tie, and retain the trophy, *à la* Ryder Cup.

On the whole, on the first day, GB and I, with the shining exceptions of Julie Hall, the British champion, and Vicki Thomas, the Welsh veteran playing in her fifth consecutive Curtis Cup, did themselves no justice. The greens were faster than they had been in practice and the visitors' scoring suffered, in both foursomes and singles.

Hall, who unfortunately was not feeling fully fit yesterday, won both her matches on Saturday and looked an exceptional player. Three down after six to beat Carol Thompson, another veteran, on the 18th, but it was the Americans who had drawn up the battle lines and were on the attack,

with the help of some bogey madness from the British and Irish.

Jill Thornhill, the holders' captain, retained the same foursome pairings for the second day because, she said: "I'm not a great believer in swapping midstream. It's unsettling for all. But it didn't work."

Her decision was not helped by Hall's discomfort and, in fact, she and Kathryn Imrie were beaten only on the 17th by the classic youth-and-experience pairing of Vicki Goetze, aged 17, and Anne Sander, aged 52. Sander's is a brittle temperament but her partner's initials might as well stand for Very Good, for the young Georgian was the calming influence and made few mistakes. They were one over par when the match ended, not bad scoring for foursomes.

The second match, however, was outstanding. Karen Noble and Margaret Platt, the local heroines, must have been shell-shocked in the extreme when they went into lunch and realised they had had six birdies, were two under par and had still not lost. Helen Dobson and Catriona Lambert, the Anglo-Scottish pairing that had crumbled to nine over par against Goetze and Sander on Saturday, did themselves more than justice yesterday.

There was never more than one hole in the match and the visitors were one up playing the 17th. They dropped a shot there, when Dobson mislaid the second shot, but Platt's second was only five feet from the hole and Noble rolled in the birdie putt anyway.



Studying the line: Hall and Imrie size up a putt during their victory over Noble and Platt

## Player shines despite appalling weather

By MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

GARY Player succeeded where others succumbed, by overcoming wretched conditions to win the Volvo Seniors British Open with a final round of 75 on the Ailsa course at Turnberry.

For Player, however, it was a case of shades of Muirfield where, in the 1959 Open Championship, he took six at the last and sat for several agonising hours not knowing whether he would be denied his first important triumph.

This time the wait was only a matter of minutes, although Player looked equally distraught. He had come from five strokes behind to lead by two, but with a six at the last opened the door to the faltering Deane Beman.

Player, who missed a putt of 15 inches, said: "I was so disappointed I had stomach ache and I had to get a glass of water."

The real relief for Player came with the news that Beman had taken five at the 18th, failing from eight feet to salvage his par, and with that the South African regained the Seniors British Open he won in 1988.

## Irwin takes a slim lead at end of third

GRAND Blanc, Michigan (AFP) — Hale Irwin, the US Open champion, took a 1-0 lead after three rounds of the Buick Open on Saturday.

Irwin, who took a share of the lead with a record-matching 67 on Saturday that included a birdie on the par-five 13th hole after having hit his drive behind a tree.

With a 54-hole total of 199, 17 under par for the Warwick Hills Golf and Country Club course, Irwin is on the verge of winning his third tournament of the year.

Irwin's closest pursuer, and his playing partner for the final round, is Billy Andrade, aged 26, who shot a 66. Fuzzy Zoeller was alone in third place on 201 also after a 66, which he capped off with an eight-foot birdie putt on 18. Doug Tewell was next on 202, followed by the US Open runner-up, Mike Donald, and Dave Barr, of Canada, on 203.

He did so with a level par aggregate of 280, and by one stroke from Brian Waites (76) and Beman (81). He did so, too, with a performance which smacked of class. The 48 players managed only nine birdies between them on Turnberry's storm-tossed inland half and Player had two of them.

At the tenth he hit a nine iron to 12 feet and at the 12th, where he required a two iron compared to a wedge 24 hours earlier, he holed a monster putt of 50 feet. "I would say as far as conditions go, I've only played in tougher weather twice before and one of them was here in the John Player Classic 20 years ago," Player said.

Beman dropped five strokes in the last three holes. His putter rather than his game failed him. Player was the first to acknowledge that Beman deserved to win and the US Tour commissioner should feel proud of what he has accomplished. It was only six weeks ago that he left headquarters on a golfing holiday. He can hold his head high when he returns to Ponte Vedra, Florida.

## European circuit a new lease of life for seniors

AFTER the success of the Volvo Seniors British Open at Turnberry, European golf is to follow the United States by launching a seniors circuit (Mitchell Platt writes). Ken Schofield, executive director of the PGA European Tour, yesterday announced the formation of a seniors division after a meeting with 46 players.

With former Ryder Cup brilliants like Tony Jacklin, Brian Barnes, Tommy Horton and Peter Townsend turning 50 this decade, the seniors circuit would appear to have an excellent future. Horton, who will be 50 next June, said: "There are plenty of companies who want to be involved in the golf boom and whose budgets would be better suited to the £100,000 to £150,000 prize funds we would like to think we can initially reach." Gary Player said: "I think you could be starting a tidal wave here in Europe."

## The Faldo factor looms for amateurs

By JOHN HENNESSY

THE winner of this week's English Amateur Championship at Woodhall Spa on Saturday might ponder an encouraging precedent. It was there that Nick Faldo won his English title in 1975, the launching pad of a glittering career.

Of those who might hope to follow in those illustrious footsteps, Gary Evans, of Worthing, seems, on present form, the best qualified, so far as the match-play format promotes any form of self-confidence.

Evans, aged 21, has this year shared the Brabazon Trophy and won the Lytham Trophy, the two most important stroke-play tournaments in England. He also reached the last eight of the British Amateur, which suggests that match-play holds no particular fears for him.

He did not get through the final qualifying in the Open but that was the almost universal experience of the amateurs. Only two made it, a Japanese and Tony Nash, a member of England's team this year. In the first round today Evans meets a reinstated Kent player, Keith Elvin.

Nash has not been seeded and offers a threat to Gary Wolstenholme, who has the privileged place in the sixth quarter. Other seeds are Bobby Evans, Jim Payne, Craig Cassels, John Metcalfe, Ricky Willison, James Cook and Evans.

David Bathgate, fresh from university in the United States, might also be worth an each-way bet, so to speak.

● Llanwrn, a side exceptionally strong in depth that clinched the Gwent League title last week, made a confident start to their bid for honours in the Welsh amateur team championship at Prestatyn yesterday (Chris Smart writes).

They wasted no time in repelling the challenge of Brecon, sweeping impressively to victory by three games to nil. The other two matches being played at that time were halted and deemed to have been halved, making a 4-1 scoreline.

RESULTS: Team Championship: First round: Holyhead beat Carmarthen, 3-1; Cymru beat Porthmadog, 3-1; Llanwrn beat Brecon, 4-1; Llanwrn beat Brecon, 4-1; Llanwrn beat Brecon, 4-1.

## Nannini's gamble makes Senna work for victory

From JOHN BLUNSDEN in HOCKENHEIM

AYRTON Senna yesterday scored his third consecutive victory in the German grand prix to move back to the top of the world championship table, four points clear of Alain Prost. With Gerhard Berger finishing in third place, it was a good afternoon's work by the Honda Marlboro McLaren team.

Senna was not the easy victory that many people had been predicting. The thorn in the side of the McLaren attack was Alessandro Nannini, whose Benetton-Ford led for the middle third of the race, the team having gambled on using the harder of the two tyre choices offered by Goodyear and hoping to run through non-stop.

The strategy worked perfectly, and although Nannini's tyre deteriorated considerably during the last 10 of the 45 laps, he held off Berger's attack all the way to the chequered flag. But it was close call for the engine which had served him so well.

(Senna said that at one time the Benetton was actually pulling away from the McLaren on the straights) finally expired just as he crossed the finishing line.

Prost had to settle for a distant fourth in a Ferrari that faded during the second half, having pushed the McLarens hard for the first 15 laps. Slightly off the pace, the Canon Williams-Renaults of Riccardo Patrese and Thierry Boutsen, which finished fifth and sixth, were the last of the 11 classified cars to complete the distance.

Like all the Goodyear-tyred teams apart from Benetton and Leyton House, McLaren and Ferrari opted for the softer C-compound tyres and Berger, Prost and Nigel Mansell, running second, third and fourth behind Senna, all stopped for fresh tyres after 15 laps. Senna making his change two laps later.

At this point, Nannini had passed Prost to move into what was expected to be a short-lived lead. But when Senna rejoined the race as Nannini went by he soon realised he had a hard fight ahead of him.

"Alessandro's car was very strong on the straights and very good through the corners, and I couldn't attack too hard because I didn't want to damage my tyres," Senna said. "Also, when I got close to him, the air released from his car hit the efficiency of my engine's air box, so I lost power. I had to wait until towards the end when I knew he would be in tyre trouble before making my attack, and fortunately I managed to get a very good tow and just managed to get past him on lap 34."

Berger, however, could make no real impression on the Benetton. "I think I didn't have the best engine today," he said. "So, in the circumstances, third

### Race results

1. A Senna (B) McLaren-Honda, 1hr 20min 47.15sec (141.155 mph); 2. A Prost (F) Ferrari, 45.27.5; 3. G Berger (A) Williams-Renault, 45.32.5; 4. A Nannini (I) Benetton-Ford, 45.33.5; 5. R Patesse (I) Williams-Renault, 45.34.5; 6. T Boutsen (B) Williams-Renault, 45.35.5; 7. J J Larrousse (F) Larrousse, 45.36.5; 8. D Warwick (GB) Lotus-Lamborghini, 45.37.5; 9. A Caffi (I) Tyrrell-Ford, 45.38.5; 10. N Larte (D) Ligier-Ford, 45.39.5; 11. J Agazzi (F) Ligier-Ford, 45.40.5; 12. J J Larrousse (F) Larrousse, 45.41.5; 13. E Bernardi (F) Larrousse, 45.42.5; 14. A Suredi (A) Larrousse, 45.43.5; 15. S Nagata (J) Aguri, 45.44.5; 16. P Piquet (B) Benetton, 45.45.5; 17. P Martin (D) Minardi, 45.46.5; 18. G Follmer (S) Benetton-Ford, 45.47.5; 19. N Mansell (A) Benetton-Ford, 45.48.5; 20. M Gagnebin (B) Leyton House, 45.49.5; 21. J Brabham (A) Brabham, 45.50.5; 22. M Albano (F) Footwork Arrows, 45.51.5; 23. M Donnelly (GB) Lotus, 45.52.5; 24. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.53.5; 25. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.54.5; 26. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.55.5; 27. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.56.5; 28. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.57.5; 29. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.58.5; 30. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.59.5; 31. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.60.5; 32. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.61.5; 33. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.62.5; 34. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.63.5; 35. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.64.5; 36. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.65.5; 37. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.66.5; 38. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.67.5; 39. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.68.5; 40. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.69.5; 41. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.70.5; 42. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.71.5; 43. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.72.5; 44. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.73.5; 45. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.74.5; 46. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.75.5; 47. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.76.5; 48. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.77.5; 49. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.78.5; 50. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.79.5; 51. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.80.5; 52. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.81.5; 53. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.82.5; 54. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.83.5; 55. P Adas (F) Ligier, 45.84.5; 56. 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## SPORT

## Gavaskar rejects MCC life membership offer

By QAMAR AHMED

SUNIL Gavaskar, the former Indian Test captain, has refused honorary life membership of MCC in a protest against discrimination at Lord's.

Gavaskar, aged 41, the holder of the record for playing in most Test matches (125), scoring most Test centuries (34) and making the highest number of runs (10,122), did not cite any reasons for his refusal in a letter to MCC, but his friends believe he wanted to make a stand against what he regards as the insulting and humiliating behaviour of some of the MCC stewards on duty at the Grace Gate and at the Nursery End entrance.

Gavaskar remembers particularly an incident when he was playing at Lord's for the last time — for the Rest of the World against MCC in celebration of the MCC's centenary of MCC in 1987. Gavaskar, having made 188 not out, left the ground to pick up his jacket from the team's coach and was refused re-entry despite his pleas that he was playing in the match. He was eventually allowed into the ground.

Gavaskar said yesterday: "On no grounds in the world have I encountered such rude and ruthless behaviour by the stewards. They are so uncooperative. I had told them that I was playing in the

match and my pass was in the dressing-room. I asked them to ring the dressing-room and they would not listen to me.

"If Lord's is considered to be the Mecca of cricket and MCC is custodian, then they should have people at the gate who can at least recognise the current Test players and the ones playing in the match on the day. I can imagine if a player has become an old man of 80 and nobody recognised him; then I wouldn't blame anybody."

Gavaskar had another brush with the stewards at Lord's last week. On the eve of the England v India Test match, he went to Lord's to hand over his copy to the

correspondent of the newspaper for whom he was writing. He was detained at the Nursery End gate before being brought in by someone who knew him.

The secretary of MCC, Lieutenant Colonel John Stephenson, confirmed yesterday that Gavaskar had been made an offer of honorary life membership late last year and had declined. Col Stephenson added: "He said that it was because of personal reasons. He did not elaborate the reasons for his refusal."

When informed about Gavaskar's incident in the MCC's centenary match, Col Stephenson said: "I am very sorry to know

about it. Since I have been in office, I have given instructions to all the people at Lord's to be on their best behaviour."

Gavaskar is not the first leading player to be annoyed by attitudes at Lord's. During the 1987 Test between England and Pakistan, Majid Khan, a former captain of Pakistan, and some journalists were detained at the main gate, before being allowed to collect their media passes.

MCC, whose president is Sir Denys Roberts, remains the most prestigious cricket club in the world. Through belonging to the Cricket Council and the Test and County Cricket Board, it plays an

active role in the administration of cricket and has responsibility for the laws of the game. Despite a reduction of 2,000 in membership during the past 18 months — there are now about 17,500 members — the waiting list takes 20 years.

Honorary cricket and life membership is granted to cricketers and administrators who are considered to have done well for the game. They include Denis Compton, Farrokh Engineer, Sir Leonard Hutton, Alan Knott, Peter May, Sir Garfield Sobers and Gundappa Vishwanath, to name but a few. Nobody has refused an invitation to such membership in the last ten years.



Gavaskar protest

## New Zealand end their four-year wait



Victory drive: Blyth Tait, of New Zealand, and Messiah, the individual gold medal winners, clear the final jump in the cross-country on Saturday

## Fresh reign begins in irony

From JENNY MACARTHUR IN STOCKHOLM

THE packed Olympic stadium erupted here last night when, with a fine sense of irony, New Zealand captured the World Championship three-day event title which they had been on the point of winning four years ago.

With outstanding displays of horsemanship from all four of their team riders, New Zealand completed their overwhelming domination of these championships when Blyth Tait and Messiah held on to their overnight lead in yesterday's difficult final show-jumping phase to take the individual title. With Mark Todd, already the reigning Olympic champion, New Zealand have now replaced Britain at the forefront of the sport.

United States, the only rider to have won a world championship title twice, moved up to the individual bronze medal position on Pirate Lion after two of the riders ahead of him, the Frenchman, Didier Seguret on Newlot, and Andrew Nicholson, of New Zealand, on Spinning Rhombus, both had disappointing show-jumping rounds and dropped out of the medals.

New Zealand had been untypically reluctant to celebrate until yesterday — despite their commanding 48-point lead at the start of the show-jumping. Four years ago in Australia at the last world championships they had also been in the team gold and individual gold medal position.

At the end of the cross-country but had dropped out of contention in both when Tink Pottinger's horse, Volunteer, failed the final inspection.

It was not until their final rider, Blyth Tait, had completed his final round — incurring just five penalties at the last fence — that they gave full vent to all the pent-up emotion of the last four days. Tait, a 29-year-old former show-jumper who worked as a barman to raise money for his eventing, raised his arms high in a victory salute after completing his round — as if signalling to his vociferous and numerous fellow countrymen here that the celebrations could begin.

While New Zealand's team victory had been a virtual certainty by the start of the show-jumping, Britain had held only a 12-point lead over the West Germans for the silver medal.

Karen Straker, who collected a frustrating 20 penalties at the water on the cross-country — Miss Straker's *dear* — rode a confident round incurring just five penalties at the last part of the treble.

With Edith Beine, of West Germany, incurring 10 penalties and Marina Lohse five, the gap between the two had widened by the time Rodney Powell and The Irishman came into the ring. Powell,

who had also collected 20 penalties on Saturday's cross-country, used up half the advantage with an untypical 10 penalties.

The pressure was then on Stark to produce a clear round to secure the team silver. Stark, whose daring and exhilarating cross-country round on Murphy Himself has been a talking point of these championships — produced another superb, if hair-raising clear round, to add the world championship individual silver medal to his Olympic individual silver medal and to restore to Britain some much-needed glory.

Mrs Leng, who had seen her chances of retaining the world title collapse with a fall at the bullfinch fence on the cross-country, went some way to atoning for this by producing one of only four clear rounds within the time in yesterday's show-jumping. Typically she blamed herself for Saturday.

"I'm very cross — I feel I could have avoided the fall by jumping a different part of the fence but I didn't want to give Griffin another 'drop'". It transpired afterwards that the 10-year-old Griffin had lost two front shoes during the cross-country.

Susanna Macaire and Master Marius, Britain's individual rider, withdrew from the championships yesterday morning when her horse was not represented at the final horse inspection.

RESULTS: Individual: 1. Blyth Tait (NZ) on Messiah, 15.50pts; 2. Mark Todd (NZ) on Spinning Rhombus, 16.00pts; 3. Andrew Nicholson (NZ) on Newlot, 16.50pts; 4. Didier Seguret (F) on Newlot, 17.00pts; 5. Rodney Powell (GB) on The Irishman, 17.50pts; 6. Edith Beine (FR) on Marina Lohse, 18.00pts; 7. Karen Straker (GB) on Miss Straker's dear, 18.50pts; 8. Marina Lohse (FR) on Marina Lohse, 19.00pts; 9. Rodney Powell (GB) on The Irishman, 19.50pts; 10. Edith Beine (FR) on Marina Lohse, 20.00pts.

Team: 1. New Zealand 205.50; 2. Great Britain 204.50; 3. West Germany 203.50; 4. France 202.50; 5. Sweden 201.50; 6. Australia 200.50; 7. Canada 199.50; 8. United States 198.50; 9. Ireland 197.50; 10. Netherlands 196.50.

British placings: 1. Blyth Tait (NZ) on Messiah, 15.50pts; 2. Mark Todd (NZ) on Spinning Rhombus, 16.00pts; 3. Andrew Nicholson (NZ) on Newlot, 16.50pts; 4. Didier Seguret (F) on Newlot, 17.00pts; 5. Rodney Powell (GB) on The Irishman, 17.50pts; 6. Edith Beine (FR) on Marina Lohse, 18.00pts; 7. Karen Straker (GB) on Miss Straker's dear, 18.50pts; 8. Marina Lohse (FR) on Marina Lohse, 19.00pts; 9. Rodney Powell (GB) on The Irishman, 19.50pts; 10. Edith Beine (FR) on Marina Lohse, 20.00pts.

Team: 1. New Zealand 205.50; 2. Great Britain 204.50; 3. West Germany 203.50; 4. France 202.50; 5. Sweden 201.50; 6. Australia 200.50; 7. Canada 199.50; 8. United States 198.50; 9. Ireland 197.50; 10. Netherlands 196.50.

British placings: 1. Blyth Tait (NZ) on Messiah, 15.50pts; 2. Mark Todd (NZ) on Spinning Rhombus, 16.00pts; 3. Andrew Nicholson (NZ) on Newlot, 16.50pts; 4. Didier Seguret (F) on Newlot, 17.00pts; 5. Rodney Powell (GB) on The Irishman, 17.50pts; 6. Edith Beine (FR) on Marina Lohse, 18.00pts; 7. Karen Straker (GB) on Miss Straker's dear, 18.50pts; 8. Marina Lohse (FR) on Marina Lohse, 19.00pts; 9. Rodney Powell (GB) on The Irishman, 19.50pts; 10. Edith Beine (FR) on Marina Lohse, 20.00pts.

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## An Indian bat mightier than the English sword

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

LORD'S (third day of five): India, with four first-innings wickets in hand, are 277 runs behind England.

AT THE end of the most intoxicating week in this run-drunk season, we are witnessing something from another age, a Test match in which the result seems to matter less than the entertainment.

Three days at Lord's, at the start of this Cornhill series, have brought 1,029 runs at an average of four an over. Five men have made centuries (and one of them has made a triple century). On Saturday, India scored the narrow-mindedness of much modern cricket and replied to 653 for four as if convinced they would score 800 by Tuesday lunchtime and bowl England out in an afternoon.

It was a riposte of such indomitable spirit that it quite took the breath away, never more so than during a sensational innings by the captain, Mohammed Azharuddin. He has had egg on his face ever since he invited England to bat first, but by Saturday evening he was covered in something more glorious, having struck an 88-ball hundred containing some of the most exquisite strokes this great old ground has seen.

He was close to being caught and bowled on nought and gave a half-chance to mid-on when 97. Both were back-foot shots of carefree adventure, typical of an innings which taunted the prospect of the follow-on. India still need another 78 today, with four wickets remaining, but Azharuddin has already done much to restore the confidence that his insertion had frittered away.

The bat has been so much mightier than the ball throughout this singular season that one would have

thought it must exhaust its capacity to surprise. Apparently not. In the past seven days, we have had Rose hitting 148 in 69 balls, Hick scoring 600-plus without being out, Glamorgan falling two short in a run-chase for 495, Ramprakash making three consecutive centuries and Moody reaching 100 in 26 minutes. Then, unforgottably, we had Gooch.

His 333, still, inevitably, dominated conversation on Saturday morning as the one-day friends-inferior-in fact that uniquely Lord's Test way. There was much wide-eyed wonderment not least in the press box, where Boycott and Breakey, Gooch's opening partners of earlier vintage, animatedly discussed the history-making and its maker.

For a time, it seemed that the third day might belong to Gooch just as much as the first two had done. England made the early breakthrough they needed and then, when Gooch overcame his deep disregard for his own bowling, his third ball dismissed the dangerous Manjrekar.

Lewis, meanwhile, was delivering an outstanding spell from the pavilion end, fast and skilful. Time after time, he moved the ball away to beat the outside edge. India were existing precariously but you would not have known it. To a man, they counter-attacked and, as Gooch rightly retained his ring of close catchers, the ball was being retrieved from the boundary with great regularity.

It was now that Gooch could be criticised for the first time in the match. He had only the four specialist bowlers and yet the one spinner among them, Hemmings, was not employed until the 57th over. Atherton, whose leg-breaks count Gooch

himself among their main victims, was not given a bow all day and, having failed to catch the captain's eye with such a huge total to exploit, he must know with depressing certainty where he stands. Micky Stewart, the manager said before the game, the Atherton was regarded as a bowler, Gooch, evidently, as a batsman.

Hemmings's appearance was an instant hit with Stuart, who took 14 off his first over. But, having completed his ninth Test century in 100 hours, he was fared to the end, advancing to hit the spinner over the top bin falling to get to the pitch and clipping it to mid-on.

On a bland pitch, this was surely the way to dismantle a team whose batting was at most irresponsible in its brilliance. But Gooch, instead, reverted quickly to the seam bowling with which he feels most comfortable. As a captain, he has many merits but appreciation of spin is not among them.

In among various breaks in rain and one pedantic light stoppage, Azharuddin added 50 with Venkateshwarlu and Tendulkar and 60 with Prabhakar. Each of his partners was out when well set and none will be proud of his last shot.

The captain, however, was undeterred. He hit Hemmings for four fours in an over and Lewis, thrillingly, for three. At one point, he had made 64 out of 73 in boundaries. His century was the fastest, in an English Test, since Botham's Old Trafford nine years ago, and there are reasons, personal pressure among them, why it might also have been the best.

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## Shades of the great Ranji reappear to grace Lord's

By JOHN WOODCOCK

ON Thursday and Friday, in the first Test match against India at Lord's, we saw much that is best in the English way of batting. On Saturday the Indians showed us something less calculating but unquestionably more beautiful. Mohammed Azharuddin's unbeaten hundred, like Gooch's monumental innings, will be unforgettable to those who watched it.

C. B. Fry believed the Indians to be the best natural batsmen in the world. The West Indians had yet to make their mark when he said that, and India and Pakistan still lived under the same roof. Coming from the sub-continent the Indians have lightning quick eyes, wrists of steel and the dash of a Jodhpur Lancer.

England's bowlers had been warned in the one-day internationals what to expect in conditions favourable to India's batsmen. Before that the New Zealanders were full of the way the Indians had made their runs when visiting them earlier this year. They had lost, but with a rare flourish. "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," said the

old sticks. Some said the same of Azharuddin on Saturday. Azharuddin's idea of bliss must be to bat against England. As a 21-year-old against David Gower's side in 1984-85 he made a hundred in each of his first three Tests — in Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. He played then with an innocence and a charm and a touch that one could only marvel at. But, as Fry would understand, India is full of such talent, only a tiny part of which is tapped. At Lord's on Saturday, I imagine we must have seen from Azharuddin how Duleepsinhji played there when making 173 for England against Australia in 1920 or his uncle, the great Ranji, when he made 154 against them at Old Trafford in 1896.

It is no good expecting Englishmen to bat like it. You might as well ask a greyhound to retrieve a pheasant or a Labrador to win the greyhound derby. One of the beauties of cricket is how it lends itself to such diverse renderings. Saturday's play was an affirmation that in India the art of batsmanship is alive and well. In England, too, we have some

very good young players. In West Indies, on the other hand, the joy of going out to bat and therefore the vitality of the game in the islands is being seriously undermined by the killing way in which they are allowed, indeed encouraged to bowl. It wins them matches — but it is not cricket.

What is not going to win any matches is Gooch's ingenuity. He is having a memorable year, but it is based not on what might be possible so much on discipline, fitness and the philosophy that the less you venture the less you lose. He captains England along the lines that Chris Lloyd and Vivian Richards have both captained West Indies. But without having the same resources. The Lloyd and Richards way is to stand at slip and operate the lever which bring four battering rams into and out of the action.

England can't do it like that even if the choice of so many fast bowlers from the Caribbean suggests that they would if they could. There are going to be times, instead, when they need to use their wits.

Ian Stark, the hero of the British team, completed a clear round on Murphy Himself yesterday to win the individual silver medal and secure the team silver medal for Great Britain ahead of West Germany, the bronze medal winners. It was a rewarding result for Britain, who, after the disastrous cross-country round of Virginia Leng, the defending world champion, on Saturday, had looked unlikely to finish in the medals.

Bruce Davidson of the

## Inspired Uphoff takes title

NICOLE Uphoff, the West German Olympic and European dressage champion, increased the gap between herself and her rivals yesterday when she won the World Dressage Championship in Stockholm on the 13-year-old Westphalian gelding, Rembrandt (Jenny MacArthur writes).

There was an inspired performance which achieved an unprecedented 1.569 marks. Wolfgang Niggli, the Swiss president of the five judges, said it was the highest

score he had seen in a dressage competition.

When Uphoff, aged 23, who works in her father's transport business, was asked afterwards what ambitions she had left, she replied: "To continue at this level... and to defend my Olympic title in Barcelona."

The individual silver medal went to Kyra Kyrklund, of Finland, on Matador, to rapturous acclaim from the 25,000 crowd in the Olympic stadium. Monica Theodorescu, who helped West Germany win the team gold medal on Friday, took the bronze on Ganimedes.

Despite the 87 marks which separated Kyrklund from Uphoff, she could not have been more delighted with her silver medal. Matador, the magnificent Danish-bred stallion, had an operation for a twisted gut 14 months ago.

and Kyrklund started to work him again only this March. "I had doubted whether I would even get to Stockholm", she said, "let alone win a medal."

Britain's two riders in the competition, Carl Hester, on Rubelitt von Unkenhof, and Jennie Loriston-Clarke, on Dutch Gold, both failed to recapture the excellent form they had produced in the team competition. Loriston-Clarke, whose individual bronze medal at the 1978 world championship remains the only dressage medal won by a Briton, finished 31th, and Hester, who thought his horse was tired, was eighteenth.

RESULTS: Individual: 1. Rembrandt (N Uphoff, WG) 1.569pts; 2. Matador (K Kyrklund, FI) 1.482; 3. Ganimedes (M Theodorescu, WG) 1.485; 4. Corandus (M Otto-Ortloff, FI) 1.483; 5. Ganguin de Luy (J Stuckelberger, SW) 1.434; 6. Ideal (S Rothemann, WG) 1.420.

British placings: 1. Dutch Gold (J Loriston-Clarke), 31st; 2. Rubelitt von Unkenhof (C Hester), 18th.

## Trevino may blacklist US PGA championship

By MITCHELL PLATTS GOLF CORRESPONDENT

LEE Trevino is considering dropping out of the United States PGA Championship next month at the all-white Shoal Creek Golf Club, which is under fire from racial equality groups. Trevino won the title at Shoal Creek in 1984.

The unrest caused by alleged racism at the club in Birmingham, Alabama, has also sparked reports that the Augusta National club, home of the Masters, will invite its first black member. The controversy has escalated since Hall Thompson, owner of Shoal Creek, stated he would

not be pressured into accepting black members. Racial equality groups denounced the club as not being a suitable venue for the US PGA championship.

The United States Congress has entered the dispute, and a number of companies including Toyota, which sponsors Trevino, have withdrawn their advertisements booked for television during the tournament. As a result ABC, the American television network, could incur losses of more than \$2 million.

Trevino, who was born in Texas of Mexican parents, has been a critic of segregation for years. He said: "The fact

that Toyota and IBM have announced they've decided to drop their commercials for the telecast has me thinking. Hey, I'm a member of the PGA and I hate to see our organisation shoot itself in the foot like this."

Calvin Peete, one of the few black professional golfers and winner of 12 tournaments on the US PGA Tour, has stated that he feels the remarks made by Thompson were directed at blacks in general. "So that's letting me know they don't want me there," Peete said.

The knowledge that black leaders are also planning to picket the club and the local airports has reverberated

across America, and all-white clubs will be under pressure to change their policies.

Gary Player, two-time PGA championship winner, said: "I will not be competing this year but I must say I was bitterly disappointed with Mr Hall Thompson's statement. I thought they were uncalculated. It hurts a lot of people. I think people are entitled to demonstrate as long as they demonstrate in an orderly fashion. If I was in those people's shoes then I too would demonstrate. In the world today we have to learn to live with each other."

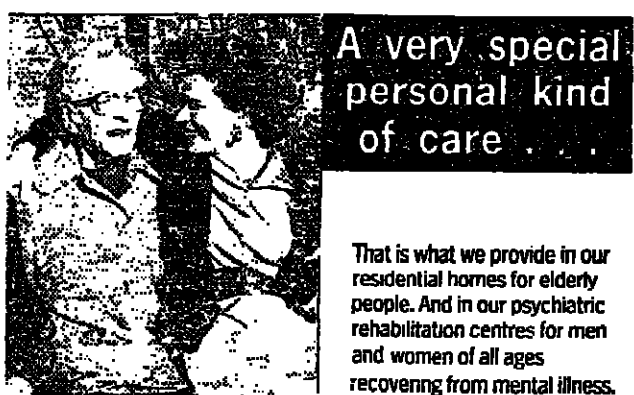
Hord Hardin, chairman of the Augusta National club, which has the most exclusive membership in the world, said: "It is our hope that we will invite our first black members this year. We haven't completed the procedures we normally follow yet but it is certainly our desire that we do it. I have every reason to believe that we will."

Speculation that the championship will be moved has been discounted by PGA of America officials but The Concord Hotel in Kiamath, New York, has offered its Monster course.

## Bruno urged to give up boxing

FRANK Bruno was urged yesterday by Terry Lawless, his manager, not to box again. Bruno has not boxed since losing to Mike Tyson in five rounds in Las Vegas in February last year.

Lawless said on BSB Sports Channel: "I wouldn't like to see him fight again, but I couldn't try to influence him. I can understand why he is reluctant to say he is going to quit. With people like Bruno, Martina Navratilova and Nick Faldo it's not just about money. It's about being the greatest ever."



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